

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

FARGO ARGUS: There is no expectation that the bill which has just passed the senate by a party vote, for the admission of South Dakota as a state, will get through the house. In fact, it is doubtful that it would have got through the senate had not been entire confidence that it would be killed at the other end of the capitol. The eighty or more democratic majority is a sure barrier to its progress. There may be half a dozen or so of intelligent democrats who have been to Dakota and are shocked at the absurd fictions of the Missouri senator. They will possibly give it their votes, but party interests will dominate with the bulk of them, and if the bill ever reaches a vote, it will be effectually strangled. When the bill was introduced last winter the Argus pointed out some objectionable features in it. One was the provision that North Dakota, which is to remain a territory, shall take the name of Lincoln. There is no name in American history that stands higher than that of the martyr president in the estimation of Dakotans, but the North is not proud. It has a name already with which it is perfectly satisfied. It is the trademark of its famous and chief product, and has a commercial value which it would be wanton and needless to take away. There is special fitness that South Dakota should take the name of Lincoln as it was born under his administration, and he appointed its first governor. The North then and for long years was but a hunting ground for the untamed red man. No white but the soldier or the adventurous explorer trod its boundless wilds until long after the translation of the first republican president to the celestial city of the present Dakota. The land of No. 1 hard is the true Dakota and will cling to the name. It is true that a rose by any other name would not lose its sweetness, but Lincoln wheat will not meet the demands of the situation. The committee that reported the bill expressed the opinion that the opposition in the north to giving up the name of Dakota was losing ground, a notable lack of reliable information on the part of the senators. There are other details of the proposed measure that would call for criticisms if there was any possibility of its enactment.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer says: The Dakota Legislature will meet on the 12th of January, at Bismarck. There is no doubt but what this will be the most important session of the legislature ever held in the territory. Every district have sent their ablest men to represent them both in the council and house and what special legislation is earned through must be worked very fine. The Eleventh district is fortunate in having good men to secure what is wanted and if anybody gets anything, our own district may expect to come in for a fair share. The contest in the council may hurt in influence of our members at the beginning of the session, but it will no doubt be settled in a short time, for as far as heard from, no case has been made out, and it will not take a legislature of rustlers very long to decide a contest of this kind. Considerable discussion will be devoted to the legislation on farming and wheat shipping and grading. The result will be that farmers will have an opportunity to secure cars if they are not satisfied with the grades and in all probability the carrying of freight will be reduced. At least a measure of that kind will be proposed and there will be something done in the premises. There will be nothing radical or extreme passed for other western states have found these extreme measures hurtful to the community as well as being sometimes found unconstitutional. It will be strange if there is not some good to come out of the mass of bills and suggestions brought before the next session.

WM. H. BECKER, of Ellendale, is being pushed forward by his friends for governor of Dakota under democratic rule. Becker is probably the most able democrat, not only in Dakota, but the entire northwest. Members of the last legislature will remember him. He is one of the leading railroad builders in the west, having built last year a line from Minnesota to the Missouri (on paper). He used to be in the banking business at Ellendale, but his railroad enterprises exhausted so much of his time that the stockholders and directors of the bank unanimously agreed to close up the institution that the railroad interests of the northwest might not suffer. Mr. Becker is young, ambitious, good looking and a great favorite among the ladies. He is now figuring on a line of road from Ellendale to Sitka, in Alaska. Four hundred and fifty thousand Dakotans are longing to have Becker appointed governor.

An organization called the Liberal League has been perfected at Wentworth, in South Dakota. W. S. Horton is president; Irvin Zimmerman, vice president; Robert Clauser, secretary, and Charles Koehne, treasurer. The platform demands that churches hereafter be forced to pay taxes; demands that the custom of employing chaplains in congress or state legislatures be done

away with; declares that all public appropriations for educational and charitable institutions shall cease; the bible shall be abolished from the public schools; the custom of the president or state governors appointing days of worship and fast shall cease; the judicial oath and the laws enforcing the observance of Sabbath shall be abolished, and in no manner shall legislation be had in favor of any Christian association whatsoever. It is understood that an effort will be made to get some kind of a bill through the legislature this winter.

MR. F. A. LEAVENWORTH writes from Roscoe Conkling's district in New York as follows: "Dakota has, by its large republican majority in the recent election, attracted no little attention from the country. It seems to these eastern journals remarkable and even suspicious that the territory should have cast such a majority in so small a poll. I cut the following article from the Rochester Union, a rank democratic organ. It will show the state of feeling in some quarters of the east as represented by a certain element which is hostile to the admission of the territory:

The territory of Dakota, which had only a delegate to congress to vote for, seems to have borne the republican banner highest in the late election, considering its population. The figures are not yet entirely official, but it is calculated that the republican candidate has a majority of about 55,000 in a total vote of less than 85,000. In other words, he has about 70,000 votes 15,000 for his opponent. The vote indicates a population in the territory of about 425,000, an increase of nearly 184,000 in the last two years, which is certainly a remarkable advance. [New York Times.]

Remarkable, certainly. All returns, whether of elections or census, from territories whose people are ambitious to have them admitted as states for political as well as other purposes, will bear watching. The admission of Dakota is a republican scheme of long standing, and her population and vote have been to that end frequently magnified on paper. As would seem from the above figures, however, the work was rather overdone by the manipulators of this time under the republican territorial government whose chief is appointed by the administration at Washington. If the expectations of the Dakotan managers had been realized, and Blaine and a republican host of representatives stood head and shoulders above the opposition in the electoral college, this time hence in aid of the republican candidates. Indeed, the scheme at one time was to divide Dakota into two territories, and then make two republican "rotten borough" states out of it for presidential and other purposes, as such states were made of Nevada, Colorado and other territories.

The greatest necessity for the increase of states exists in the southwest rather than in the northwest. The former republic which has constituted the state of Texas for the past forty years has an immense territory, two hundred and ten times as great as one of the republican states of the east, and six times as great as the empire state of New York. While her population is fifty times as great as that of any one of the republican states, each the size of New York, and their admission into the Union should precede any further admission of territories. [Rochester Union.]

This may be cited as good democratic doctrine on this subject, as it is enunciated since election. The division of Texas has been a prominent party measure for years, and has only been kept in the back ground because of the lack of power to make it effectual. All efforts to admit Dakota during the present administration will undoubtedly have the united opposition of the democrats, unless by so doing they can tie up in the same bill the fate of one or two democratic states. The scheme for a division of the territory, as has long been agitated, seems more than hopeless now that there is a democratic majority in the lower house and a democratic president at the other end of the avenue. We must therefore be satisfied, I suppose, with what we can get and wait patiently for better times and the good times coming. The settlement of the country, better railroad facilities and the development of all her varied industries must be the real work of Dakota for the next four years. These are really the essential matters after all, and whether the administration of Dakota shall be under a governor appointed by the president, or one elected by the people, is an affair of only minor importance.

The appointment of B. Platt Carpenter, governor of Montana, pays another one of President Arthur's political debts and gives to the territory on the west an excellent official. Mr. Carpenter is a graduate of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., and was an old classmate of Receiver Gilmore of the Bismarck land office in 1857. He is about 50 years old, well preserved and vigorous. He has been county judge, state senator, chairman of the republican state committee and ran for lieutenant-governor on the Folger ticket in 1882. He is highly respected in his native state and is a man of great executive ability. While President Arthur has disregarded the "resolve" in the Chicago platform and gone outside the territory to appoint an executive it will doubtless prove beneficial, as certainly the territory could never agree upon a man in its own confines.

EUGENE FIELD, in Chicago News: "The Dayton Democrat is violently opposed to the admission of Dakota as a state, and it reiterates with much gusto the flimsy argument urged by Senator Vest, of Missouri, last week. As a citizen of Ohio, the editor of the Dayton Democrat has a hereditary right to be heard upon all matters of importance, but we protest against his rehearsing the argument of a Missourian who, having failed to get himself out of the union, is doing his best now to keep other people out."

A WASHINGTON special to the Minneapolis Tribune says: "The bill for the division and admission of Dakota as a state, which passed the senate by a party vote, will, of course, be buried in the house. The democrats do not want two

to say nothing of four, more republican senators, and one or two more republican representatives. As Vest puts it, they want to wait a few years, until democratic federal officials have done a little democratic missionary work in the territory." Another special says that Judge Gifford is in Washington assisting in the admission bill and the opening of the Sioux reservation. There is some hope for the latter bill, but none at all for the former.

THE Dakota division bill has passed the senate. One of its worst features is that the name of Lincoln is given to the northern half, which is to remain a territory. The people of North Dakota will dislike to lose their trade-mark "Dakota," no matter how much they may be in favor of division.

It seems to be the democratic idea to admit new states by pairs. Montana wants to be a state and it is not unlikely that some democrat will introduce a bill providing for the admission of both Dakota and Montana. Such a bill would likely pass the house and might possibly pass the senate.

THE Fargo Sun, democratic, has looked over the list of members of the coming territorial legislature, and seeing no democrats, concludes that "the result of the forthcoming legislative deliberations will not show anything like a fair compensation for the cost of the session." This is prejudging an assembly with a vengeance.

## NEWS NOTES.

DEVILS LAKE has invested \$85,165 in buildings and improvements the past year.

P. T. BARNUM says the receipts of his show this season were \$1,400,000, about \$100,000 less than last year.

THE Alabama legislature has a bill pending providing that persons carrying concealed weapons shall bear a badge with the words: "I am armed."

DAKOTA appears to be enjoying as much excitement as though it were a state. It will come out all right, however, as the governor is a practical journalist.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER now holds 114 patents on his many inventions. It is said that his steel process patents has brought him \$600,000 a year for twenty-one years.

THE Sioux Falls Press tells the public that Sioux Falls pays annually more than \$50,000 for help in her kitchens. There are at least 400 girls, at wages averaging \$2.50 each.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE newspaper man is so poor that he is compelled in the interest of economy to write his editorials and local items on a slate in order to save the expense of stationery.

THE town of Ordway has a man who "smiles and smiles and is still a prohibitionist." He is editor of the Tribune, and is advocating admission as a whole with a prohibition clause in the constitution.

LAKE COUNTY LEADER: The contest for speakership of the house of representatives will likely be between Mark Ward, of Kimball, and E. A. Williams, of Bismarck, with chances in favor of the former.

FRANK HATTON and William E. Chandler, of President Arthur's cabinet, are to be promoted March 4. The promotion will consist in the acceptance of editorial positions on two leading newspapers.

THERE are eighty-three Good Templar lodges in Dakota, a net gain of fifty-five during the past year. These have 3,114 members; a net gain of 1,908 after allowing for 542 suspensions, 62 expulsions, and losses by withdrawals, deaths, &c.

BELVA LOCKWOOD, who was nowhere in the election, but is somewhere in Washington, has been several women in her day—originally Tillie Wilkins, next married to a man named Craig, then separated from him and married Lockwood.

She was an intelligent girl,  
And she came of the elite;  
With eyes glaze and with spindly curls  
She daily walked the street.  
She had a fright not long ago,  
And does no longer roam—  
When smiling on her dearest beau  
She found her teeth were home.

—Rochester Herald.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian informs the attorneys of Yankton who have for years found it cheaper to borrow territorial law books than to buy them that "the territorial library is being boxed for shipment to Bismarck, the attorney-general having construed a law so it appropriates money for that purpose."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Slater, of Oregon, voted against the admission of Dakota, though the state he now represents does not contain more than half as many people as Dakota and was admitted into the Union when it had but 50,000 population, or about one-tenth of the present population of Dakota. The two Delaware senators voted against the bill, though they represent a state which has about

one-third the population of Dakota—a little rottenborough one-horse concern which ought long ago to have been absorbed by Maryland.

ABERDEEN PIONEER: Judge Smith has appointed Miss Lizzie Cochrane of Faulkton clerk of the court for Faulk county. This is the first lady, we believe, that has ever been appointed to such a position in the territory. Miss Cochrane will undoubtedly make a very efficient clerk as she is well qualified to fill the position.

N. Y. MORNING JOURNAL: There are still two weeks before leap-year ends. Why should not eligible maidens take advantage of the heroic remedy which will heal their aching hearts before it is too late? Hundreds of timid young men who have for many months been patiently awaiting a proposal would jump at the chance and exuberantly embrace both the offer and the maiden who made it. Girls, take a good look and then leap.

ALL the persons whose rooms are registered at the Accommodation Bureau at the New Orleans Exposition have signed contracts to charge only the annexed rates: Furnished rooms will be from 75 cents per day and \$15 per month, up to and including \$1.50 per day and \$30 to \$40 per month. Board and lodging will be double the above, or \$1.50 per day and \$30 per month, to \$3 per day and \$50 to \$75 per month.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Sioux Falls Press closes a letter as follows: "All in all, Dakota, though denied the admission she asks into the union, will make an exhibit that will far surpass that of many of the states. The interest already shown in this exhibit and the absolute ignorance manifested by people from all sections in regard to the extent and resources of Dakota give proof that her people have done a wise thing in preparing the show. Governor Pierce, who so earnestly advised and did so much toward making Dakota's exhibit a success while he was new to the territory, deserves great credit, as also Alexander McKenzie, Dakota's commissioner, than whom no finer or bigger sample of the western "rustler" or "boomer" can be found on the exposition grounds."

ST. PAUL DAY: Experiments in various parts of Dakota in stock raising, show a large part of the territory is admirably adapted to propagating and selling stock. That part of the country lying between the rivers in the southern part, has as good advantages as either Iowa or Nebraska, and is specially suited to the breeding of blooded stock, to dairying and the cultivation and sale of corn-fed cattle. West of the Missouri the country is nearly as well suited to ranching as Wyoming or Montana, and at various points along the Missouri and in the Black Hills district there are some large and valuable herds. In certain districts, east of the Missouri, there are fine ranches. Generally, Dakota farmers are turning their attention more to stock, and in a few years when the wheat crop is found to degenerate, they will be prepared to take up a branch of husbandry at once more pleasant and profitable. It is estimated that 20,000 head of fat stock have been shipped this year to the eastern markets from Dakota, and if the present rate of increase in the stock interest is maintained, the territory will soon rank among the first of stock states as she already does among the wheat states.

## THE LAND LAWS.

How to Get Government Land in Bismarck District.

## THE HOMESTEAD.

Law gives the head of a family, male or female, the right to enter a quarter section, 160 acres, of vacant land if he or she is a native born citizen of the United States, or if foreign born has taken out "first papers." A single man (or single woman) over 21 years of age is given the same chance. Within six months from date of entry the party must build a house on the land taken and begin living in it. If he lives on and farms it for five years title is acquired by proving those facts and paying the land office fees four or eight dollars—the latter the highest figure. If at any time before the five years run out the homesteader wants to pay for his land, he can do so. The price per acre is \$1.25 and \$2.50. The cheaper price rules on lands forty miles from the Northern Pacific railroad, and the higher, \$2.50, within that distance.

An ex-soldier, who served in the rebellion more than ninety days, gets the time he served (or if discharged on account of disability or the close of the war the whole time for which he enlisted) deducted from the five years. His army service, to the extent of four years, counts as so much residence. The original fees at the land office are \$14 and \$18—the former for \$1.25 land and the latter for \$2.50 land.

## THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

Requires some act of improvement by the applicant himself, and a filing costing two dollars as the first step. Then actual residence, cultivation of the soil and payment at \$1.25, or \$2.50 per acre, according to location. This payment is not required before two years and nine months. Any time, however, after six months residence and cultivation the payment can be made and title had.

## THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

Under this law a quarter section, 160 acres, is allowed the qualified man or woman, resident or non-resident, who pays \$14 fees and thereafter breaks or plows five acres the first year, cultivates it the second year and plants to forest trees, cuttings or seeds the third year; and beginning the second year breaks another five acres and cultivates and plants the third and fourth years. When he gets his ten acres (the lawful area) planted, he keeps the trees cultivated and in good growing condition for four years more, or eight years from date of his entry. If at that time he can show 6,750 healthy trees he will be granted title upon paying \$5 land office fees. JOHN A. REA, U. S. Land Office, Bismarck, D. T. Register.

## BRITISH GREAT GUNS.

WHAT ONE MAY SEE AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL, ENGLAND.

A Hundred Acres of Magazines and Foundries—The Gun Factory—An Eighty-One-Ton Infant—Famous Old Cannon.

[Frank Yeigh in Detroit Free Press.]

In some way or other the secretary of war overlooked me when in London, but it was only necessary to drop him a line at his headquarters in Pall Mall to receive a prompt reply in the shape of a formal document notifying me that the war department had ordered the Woolwich arsenal authorities to admit me to that establishment. The ride down the river in a penny boat—passing under London bridge, over the tunnel and by Billingsgate, Greenwich and Blackwell—took about an hour. Reaching the massive iron gate of the arsenal, a committee of reception, composed of five or six hand-picked policemen as ever snored against a lamp post, had thoughtfully been provided, one of whom led me into an office, where I was invited to sign my autograph—a simple request that I always accede to.

Once inside the hundred acres of magazine and foundries surround the visitor in bewildering profusion. Here and there odd little trains of cars drawn by odd little engines went winding among the shops on narrow gauge tracks. To the right of the main roadway was the cap factory, the shining explosives pouring in streams from the swiftly-working machines like wheat from a fanning mill. Adjoining stood the turret department where thousands of leaden pills of all shapes and sizes were being fashioned, scores of boys manipulating the molds. In succession came the laboratory for making cartridges and projectiles, the gun carriage and wagon departments, each occupying immense long buildings. Workmen in large squads were everywhere, in fact, about 10,000 are employed in the works.

The center of attraction is the gun factory, established nearly 200 years ago by a German. What monarchs of mechanism were being fashioned by the hand of man!—enormous tritons, destined for a death-dealing service. From the glowing cauldron of fire—a hissing shrine—the swarthy workmen, with distended sinews and powerful muscles, carried the ill-shapen wrought iron masses, shimmering with a heat as condense as that from which it came, and laid them on an anvil bed. The building trembles as the mighty trip-hammer—the largest in the world—descends and solidifies and shapes the cooling metal. At last a solid piece of iron of the requisite length and thickness is complete and is then removed to another foundry on powerful trucks where, resting in a semi-circular bed, large borers slowly but surely chisel out the center, while the exterior is rounded and smoothed by immense knives. Finally it is placed among its comrades in the yard where literally thousands of others, field pieces and mortars, howitzers and smooth-bored, eighteen-pounders and eighty-pounders—lay strewn around—a vast armament giving one a startling idea of the horrors of "grim-visaged war."

The eighty-one-ton infant, stretching to a length of twenty-seven feet, lay peacefully at the entrance to the gun foundry, as docile and harmless in his mental grandeur as a stranded whale. But let that gaping, ominous mouth once speak; let it but utter a single hissing syllable, and death and destruction are the result. A trial of the great gun was made at Dover. Four men rammed down a gigantic charge of 450 pounds of powder. At a given signal a dense volume of smoke, preceded by a blinding flash, startled the assembled crowd. A few moments after and the projectile, weighing 1,700 pounds, struck and ploughed up the water at a calculated distance of four miles. The recoil of the gun carriage was no less than seven feet. The doors and windows of the surrounding houses rattled, others shook to their foundation; the large panes of glass in the light-house were blown out—and the grim old monster subsided.

I wandered for an hour or more among the warlike derelicts, huddled together by the hundreds in out-of-the-way corners, among pyramids of cannon-balls, chain shot, rockets and shrapnel. Some had seen service—old veterans, rusty, smoke-begrimed and crippled. In a solitary corner lay a group of Florentine guns of 1750; near by was a long, slender cannon cast in 1677, while beyond it were seen several pieces of ordnance from India and the Crimea.

Famous and war-torn cannon are treated with great respect. The White Tower in London is surrounded with a curious collection of old cannon, some of very heavy caliber and highly decorated. One was cast at Malta in 1773, with exquisite reliefs on the barrel, and two brass guns taken by Gen. Wolfe at Quebec are among the number.

Monks high on the parapet of old Edinburgh's castle—clinging's bastion—and overlooking the wonderful panorama of city and country and sea, lies Mons Megs, the famous piece of ordnance which is said to have been forged at Mons in Belgium in 1476. James IV employed it at the siege of Dumbarton in 1489. It burst when firing a salute in honor of the duke of York in 1682; was removed to the Tower of London in 1754, and was restored to Scotland through the intervention of Scott in 1829.

Windsor castle possesses a few old-timers as well, the most prominent being the protruding head of a cannon surmounting the flights of stairs leading to the summit of the Round Tower and commanding a full sweep down to the doorway.

## The Little Chance.

[New York Tribune.]

How small a chance stands between success and defeat is illustrated in the statement of a gentleman who stood by Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue hotel during the now famous mini-ters' meeting. "Just as the last speaker before Dr. Burchard made his peroration, the assembly, tired of hearing from their own number, began to call for Mr. Blaine. He had cleared his throat, stepped down a couple of steps on the stairway and was just about to open his mouth for utterance, when some gentleman spoke up, 'Just a moment, brethren; let us hear a single word from the oldest pastor of the city, Dr. Burchard, and then from Mr. Blaine.' Courtesy could not do less than submit." While Dr. Burchard was speaking, Mr. Blaine was evidently meditating on what he himself should say, and I should judge did not hear distinctly the famous and infamous alliteration. It was uttered in an indistinct way so that those right alongside the speaker did not catch its import, but only those directly in front of him."

## Eighty in a Line.

[Chicago Herald.]

After the battle of Gettysburg, one of the Union burial parties buried eighty Federal soldiers in one trench. They were all from a New York regiment, and all had seemingly been killed by one volley. They were almost in a line, taking up but little more room than five men. All of them were shot above the hips, and not one of them apparently lived ten minutes after being hit.

## A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

They Wanted the "Fellow Who Wrote That Article." [Western Letter.]

About twenty-five years ago, when a certain western state was a territory, and with few inhabitants, a young lawyer from New York emigrated thither and settled in the town of L—. He had been there nearly two years when he was induced to print a weekly newspaper, of which he was the editor. Squire S. was a very little man, but he used the editorial "we" as frequently as if he were a dozen of him, and each as big as a giant.

Strange to say, there were at that time men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again. Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape and canister against public abuses. This soon stirred a howling nest about his ears; but as there was no other paper in the territory there was no reply for a time.

At length he published an article more severe against misfeasance in office than any that had preceded it. In fact, though it pointed at no individual in particular, it was a "searcher."

Some three or four days afterward he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment. His pen was busy with a paragraph, when the door opened, and in stalked a man about six feet in his stockings. He asked, "Are you S., the proprietor of this paper?" This thing he had found a new patron, the little man, with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor that it was misnamed for "him."

It was in vain that S. protested that he had never heard of him before. The wrath of the visitor rose to a fever heat, and from being so long restrained boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a very humble recantation or take a flogging on the spot. Either alternative was worn wool, but what could he do? The enraged office-holder was twice his size, and at one blow would qualify him for an obituary notice. He agreed to retract; and as the visitor insisted upon writing the retraction he himself sat down to the task. Squire S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise he would be back in season to sign it as soon as it was finished.

S. had hardly gone fifty yards when he encountered a man who inquired where Squire S.'s office was and if he was at home. Suspecting that he was the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office-holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new-comer flashing fire, he rushed into the office and assaulted the "stranger with the epithets, 'liar, scoundrel, coward,' and told him he would teach him how to write.

The gentleman, supposing it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued. The table was upset and smashed into firewood, the contents of a large jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor, the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with still greater fury. Blow followed blow with the rapidity of lightning. First one was kicking on the floor, then the other, each taking it in turn pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable.

The noise and uproar were tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment that two unggers were fighting in Squire S.'s office. None dared separate them. At length, completely exhausted, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, carrying with them the most striking evidences of their attempt to redeem their honor.

## Miss Morosini.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

How absurdly the descriptions of Miss Morosini were exaggerated in the newspapers. In tead of the beautiful creature I expected to see, when she sang at Steinway hall, I found a stumpy sort of a woman with a face that might have belonged to a housemaid or even a washerwoman, and with awkward and uncomfortable manners. I have come to the conclusion that Schuching is not to be so much envied after all. Miss Morosini possesses about as much pretensions to beauty as an average shoe factory girl, and she sings in the high and somewhat nasal soprano prevalent in boarding-house ball parlors. He seems to feel rather discouraged, as it is, though his wife is in a fair way to make money. The talk about her singing in grand opera, or even opera of any sort, is the wildest sort of nonsense. If people want to go and see Miss Victoria Morosini Scheeling Huls-kamp simply because she has become notorious as a banker's daughter who married a "coachman," they are at liberty to do so, of course, if they are willing to pay \$1.50 for the sight. It would be perhaps just as well not to rave about the beauty and genius of a woman who is not attractive in the slightest degree, nor endowed with more than the most ordinary of musical accomplishments.

## An Embarrassed Inventor.

[Boston Herald.]

Among the regular passengers on a certain Boston railroad is a somewhat celebrated chemist, who has lately compounded a mixture for the cure of cholera. The other evening he was in conversation with the conductor regarding his discovery, and being very much interested in its wonderful medicinal properties, he raised his voice so as to attract the attention of all the passengers in the car. "Why," said he, "my medicine will knock the cholera higher than a burnt boot. I wish it would come here, and I would show you how quick I would conquer it and make my fortune besides." "What's the matter with your going out there where it is and wrestling with it?" blandly suggested the genial conductor. "Why, I might catch it myself," innocently replied the would-be cholera exterminator, and the roars of laughter that filled the cars at that moment so confused the worthy inventor as to cause his sudden retirement to the smoking car.

## Josh Billings.

[Joe Howard in Boston Herald.]

I don't know whether you like Josh Billings in Boston I like him. I doubt if there can be found in all the realm of eccentricity an individuality more absolute, or odder more original, an author who has given vent to more common sense, clothed in taking and interesting garb than this same Josh Billings. If he were to stand erect he is about six feet six inches tall, well proportioned, and very fine looking. He has a very heavy, large head, thick black hair, which falls upon his stooping shoulders. He carries his head well forward, and elevates his back so that the ordinary camel would grow green with envy.

The 4-year-old that called it "Thank stuffin' day" was not far out of the way.



## The Bismarck Tribune.

## Court News.

From last Friday's Daily.

Through an unaccountable mistake the item of application for bail was omitted from the court report in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE. Application for bail was made by defendant's counsel and was refused without prejudice by the judge. The ground taken by counsel in support of claims for bail was that a man is innocent until he has been proven guilty. That Mr. it was tried on the charge of murder before an intelligent jury, not one of whom desired to return a verdict of guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, and six of whom were for acquittal in view of these facts counsel believed that the presumption of innocence had been greatly strengthened and defendant should be admitted to bail.

The court refused to admit Magill to bail, but gave his decision without prejudice. New applications may be made until the court refuses with prejudice.

## YESTERDAY.

The only case before the court yesterday, was that of the Elevator company vs. the Bismarck Flouring Mill Co. for the collection of \$460 on a promissory note.

## GRAND JURY REPORT.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the grand jury returned indictments against two parties, unknown to the press and public, and submitted the following petty report, which will be read with much interest by all who have an interest in the welfare of the county:

The grand jurors of the territory of Dakota, in and for the first subdivision of the sixth judicial district, comprising the counties of Burleigh, Edmunds, McLean, Seward, Sheridan, Wells, Deuel, McHenry, Hickey, Bottineau, Wyan, McVern, Mountrail, Flannery and Buford, being first duly empaneled, charged and sworn, upon their oath, present and submit the following report:

We are gratified to observe the improvements made in and about the Burleigh county court house, and especially to note the attention to the immediate direction of our recently appointed judge. In the court room these changes are most noticeable, and everywhere are seen additions to secure comfort. Here order has superseded confusion and a tightening of the reins has certainly been followed by an increased respect for law. We were much impressed with the contrast and deem it within our province of duty to express the commendation we feel.

Owing to the inadequacy of the accommodations provided, the grand jury was compelled to accept the courtesy of the county treasurer and adjourn to the court house, his office, causing considerable inconvenience to the deputy, and impeding, to some extent, his work. Because of the situation of this room the essential privacy to our sessions was lacking, and we have reason to believe that a witness, against whom an indictment had been found, being allowed to loiter in the corridor, overheard our proceedings and made his escape. We therefore recommend the suitable jury rooms be provided before the next term of court.

Attention is called to the great expense imposed upon the county for keeping prisoners and witnesses because of the infrequent sittings of court. In our examinations, we found a man held six months or more to await our action and against whom the complaint was finally dismissed for lack of evidence. Consider for a moment the injustice done an innocent man in such a case; deprived of his liberty for over six months, subject to the hardships incident to incarceration, and in fact made to serve a term which in all probability he would not be sentenced to if proven guilty. It is at the best a very unequal manner of administering justice. We regard it as an imperative duty to both county and prisoners, that more frequent sittings of the court in this place be ordained.

The importance of the office of justice of the peace cannot be overestimated. Clothed with the authority of the law, it is incumbent upon him to exercise this discretion in the most careful and guarded manner. We know that this power has been frequently abused in the past by the reception of "straw bail" or bonds from irresponsible parties. While we do not intimate any collusion we consider it a very inefficient performance of a public trust and hope that the reference to the practice will cause a discontinuance. The justice and clerks should use more than ordinary care in the safe keeping of the important and valuable papers entrusted to them and we condemn the laxity that has prevailed in this respect. We found it impracticable to locate the responsibility for the loss of an important bail bond and suggest the advisability of giving receipts for transcripts of cases and other papers passed between the justice and clerk of the court.

## CONCERNING THE COUNTY JAIL.

The grand jurors found the food ample and well cooked, but discovered it was customary to detain prisoners or witnesses in the capacity of cook. We deprecate this practice as unhygienic and tending to invite escapes. We believe the allowance per diem for prisoners is intended to cover the expense of preparing the food, and if not a correction is urgent.

The sanitary condition of the jail is bad and active measures should at once be taken to remove the noxiousness of the place. Owing to a defective pipe the defecating facilities are so restricted as to be both indecent and extremely insubstantial. The ventilation of the cage room is very poor and it was suggested by the county physician that he be remedied at a small expense. His plan deserves attention. The supply of water seemed inefficient and the means for preserving cleanliness of the prisoners unequal to the purpose. A prison hygiene should be established immediately, and among other regulations one requiring the inmates to thoroughly clean their respective compartments every day should be rigidly enforced. We advise such precautions to be taken against vermin as the circumstances permit. Blankets and bedding should be frequently and thoroughly aired and such effectual measures required of the prisoners in respect to their clothing as would be naturally suggested. Learning informally that some officials had employed prisoners to do private work and bring in to obtain sufficient facts to warrant an investigation we take this occasion to condemn such practices as unlawful and not likely to be passed over lightly if detected. In connection with the above it is but just to say of the jail officers that the crowded condition of the cage made it a difficult task, perhaps an impossible one, with the limited assistance at hand to keep the prison in proper order. The only act of the jail officers that we can commend is that they have not allowed any prisoners held for trial should not be confined with convicts. The gross injustice and inhumanity of condemning persons presumably innocent to the closest and most constant association with felons, some of whom may have loathsome diseases of which in an instance we observed the symptoms were plainly visible, is obvious to require further comment. We recognize the necessity of conducting the county affairs with the most rigid economy and hesitate to recommend now the incurring of any large expense, but the necessities of the case demand that the enlargement of the jail be considered at a very early date. However, if the city of Bismarck provide a lockup, as in our opinion it should, the necessity for an extension of the county jail would for the present be obviated. That it will be necessary for the city to do this eventually we entertain no doubt, but merely suggest the expediency of considering the question now.

No unnecessary city burdens should be assumed. Before admitting any one to public support the applicant's standing should be ascertained and assistance rendered commensurate with their desert and poverty. In no case should paupers be received who have incomes sufficient for their maintenance.

Respectfully submitted,  
Adam Mann, James O. Busby,  
Frank E. Stone, Anson Northrup,  
William Van Houten, Walter Breen,  
William A. Dillon, Henry E. Falconer.

Thomas Richards, Samuel B. Lawrence,  
James H. Marshall, Meyer Eppinger,  
James W. Clark, Samuel Halloran,  
Leroy C. Walter, Leroy C. Walter.

Dated at Bismarck, Dakota, December 18, 1884.

At the close of the reading of the above report, the judge addressed the jury very briefly, saying that regardless of the comments on the court report was exceedingly gratifying to him. He believed the jury had come to the proper conclusions on matters of vital interest to the county, and especially with reference to the jail. He hoped the day was not far distant when proper facilities for keeping prisoners would be provided and prayed that the court house and jail would soon be separated.

The court asked that the grand jury remain together until the 23d inst, as he believed the knowledge of their presence had a good effect on the community.

District Attorney Flannery tendered his resignation in court and at his request District Attorney-elect Stoyell was appointed to act during the unexpired term.

The jury in the case of Bismarck Flouring Mill, action for collection of \$460 on promissory note, returned verdict for plaintiff.

## The Concert at Mandan.

The concert given by Bismarck ladies and gentlemen in Emerson institute, Mandan, Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Methodist church of that city, was well attended, and notwithstanding the numerous disadvantages under which the performers labored, they gave a unique and enjoyable concert and nearly every member was heartily enjoyed. The following is the programme, which was carried out with a few necessary changes:

## PART I.

Instrumental Duett—Il Trovatore.....Mezotte  
Misses Wirt and Stewart

Male Quartette.....March by Becker  
Messrs. Wirth, Durant, Smith and Hodge.

Recitation.....Selected  
Mrs. Judge Francis.

Soprano Solo—Aria "Di Piacere".....Reasini  
Mrs. Captain Bennett.

Instrumental Solo.....Selections from "Motha"  
Miss G. Cushman.

Bass Solo—The Tempest.....Pekins  
Mr. D. S. Hodge.

## PART II.

Instrumental Solo—Andante con  
Vivaciti.....Beethoven  
Miss Wirt.

Alto Solo—"The Better Land".....Cowan  
Mrs. O. H. Holt.

Male Quartette—Two Roses.....Warner  
Messrs. Wirth, Durant, Smith and Hodge.

Soprano Solo.....Selected  
Mrs. Captain Bennett.

Recitation.....Selected  
Mrs. Judge Francis.

Tenor Solo—It Is Not True.....Tito Mattel  
Mr. C. Wirth.

## Marriage Bells.

In response to cards sent out by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McClung, who live south of Bismarck and within sight of the city, a happy company assembled Thursday morning to witness the marriage of their daughter Callie, a charming young lady, to J. Scott Hutton, a popular young man from Columbus, Ohio. The guests were Mrs. Lounsbury, Mrs. Eisenberg, Mrs. Mann, Rev. Feagles and daughter, Mr. R. Mellon, Mr. F. B. Allen, Rev. and Mrs. O. B. Austin. After the declaration of the usual holy vows, they were pronounced husband and wife by Rev. Austin, when the friends present showered upon them their hearty congratulations and good wishes. In the festivities that followed the family treated their guests with royal hospitality, causing them to forget even the piercing frost of a very cold day. The bride and groom left Friday for Columbus, Ohio, where their home is already prepared for them, the deed for the house and lot to the bride from her brother being one of the presents of the occasion. A long and happy life to the young couple.

## The New Coal Field.

Coal is now being delivered from the Walker mine, east of the city and about four miles from Menoken. The quality of this coal is superior to much of the lignite in the market, and the fact of its being so near the city commends it to the public. Mr. J. O. Beck is the manager of the business, and all orders should be left with him or at Hunt & Foster's on Sixth street.

It is a fact which can be proven by a single trial, that the flavor given to cakes, puddings, creams and sauces by Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, are as natural as the fruit from which they are made. Dr. Price's for creams, cakes, etc., are as much unlike, in delicate flavor and strength, the cheap extracts, as can possibly be imagined.

## More Mystery.

The Hackett trouble in McHenry county continues shrouded in mystery and every succeeding report adds some strange and unaccountable feature to it. The Devils Lake Inter Ocean publishes the following story, a portion of which has been verified by parties from the north:

The woman tells the story herself as follows: She claims that she overheard the sheriff and her step son planning to assassinate her, and when she heard them coming to her room she fled to the house of a neighbor, leaving her five months old babe behind. Arriving at her neighbor's house, she related her strange experience, and explained as a reason for the flight of the two men, the fact that they had recently stolen and killed a calf. Another strange feature of the proceeding is that she also charges her husband with participation in the calf killing, and in proof of her story she told where the hide of the calf was buried. The next day her neighbors went to the spot indicated by her and there were enough found to hide. While the excitement was at its height the commissioner returned home, and ascertaining the extent of the social explosion, it is said he at once resigned his position as commissioner and, together with his son and the sheriff, quit the country. The woman claims that the sheriff and her step son had prepared a grave in the stable in which they proposed to bury her. The story has some remarkable features and the names of the parties are withheld until more light upon the subject can be obtained. Several parties from the north have arrived in Bismarck and verified that portion of the story which relates to the calf, although they knew nothing of the grave being dug in the stable. It is a strange and sad history.

Mr. Hackett left for Minnewaukon Thursday evening, where he hoped to find his wife still alive.

## Marble on the Road.

The wealth and advantages of the Northern Pacific country are continually being increased and brightened by some new discovery, and the latest is that of a fine quality of marble. So far the towns and cities along the line of the road may secure marble for building purposes with-

out delay or transfer. The Pioneer Press says: H. C. Maddagh, of Medical Lake, Wash., has sent to the land department of the Northern Pacific several fine specimens of white and colored marble recently discovered near Medical Lake. The marble is of a very fine quality, and will compare favorably with any in the country. As far as investigations have gone, the deposit extends over a quarter of a section of land. The ledge is developing to be from twenty to sixty feet deep. The location being so convenient to the Northern Pacific, this marble is likely to furnish a large amount of transportation to that road.

## The Leap Year Ball.

The ladies of the city did themselves more than proud at the leap year ball given at the Sheridan House last Friday. At 8 o'clock the parlors were crowded with the fair representatives of Bismarck beauty and grace, accompanied by their escorts and admirers. When the grand march was called over forty couples took the floor and a handsome parade or array of style and neatness never graced the capital city ball room. The ladies did the honors in a manner creditable to their abilities and managerial qualifications, and it will take a desperate and continued effort on the part of the gentlemen to fully repay their fair benefactors. At midnight the gentlemen were conducted to the reading room, where a generous and elegant spread awaited them, and after doing justice to the edibles, dancing was resumed and continued until the usual hours of small proportions. It was a shining success and the ladies have firmer grip upon the hearts and affections of the Bismarck masculines than ever before. The following is a list of the names of the ladies and their fortunate escorts:

Mrs. Dr. Bentley, Charlie Bentley and T. J. Flavin

Mrs. O. W. Bennett, O. W. Bennett.

Mrs. George Bain, George Bain.

Mrs. John W. Bain, John W. Bain.

Mrs. J. H. Marshall, G. S. Goff.

Mrs. C. N. Hunt, C. N. Hunt.

Mrs. F. L. Ooe, F. L. Ooe.

Mrs. O. S. Mosher, O. S. Mosher and G. L. Fort.

Mrs. O. R. Barnes, J. D. Wakeman.

Mrs. J. D. Wakeman, O. R. Barnes.

Mrs. W. D. Smith, W. D. Smith.

Mrs. O. S. Goff, Fred Smith and cousin.

Mrs. W. M. Falconer, Dr. De Pay.

Mrs. C. R. Williams, A. J. Wheeler.

Mrs. E. H. Holley, Dr. W. A. Bentley.

Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, Mr. Mosher.

Mrs. Capt. W. Braithwaite, Capt. Braithwaite.

Miss Rosa Macnider, Dr. Pettit.

Miss Mosher, Louis Hamitch.

Miss McNeil, T. P. Herron.

Miss O. E. Dodge, F. G. Whitaker.

Miss Belle McDonald, J. H. Marshall.

Miss Officer, J. Brady.

Miss G. Cushman, O. H. Whitaker.

Miss Lula Preston, Messrs. La Wall and Tuohy.

Miss McIntyre, Mr. McIntyre.

Miss Jessie Preston, Mr. Kinnon.

Miss Ida Gilbert, Wm. M. Falconer.

Miss Maud Loomis, George Macnider.

Miss Daisy Stewart, Paul Pierce.

Miss Cora Barnes, Elliot O. Barnes.

Miss Laura McMahon, F. W. McKinney.

Miss Belle Madison, J. Kesson.

Miss Carrie Cushman, Dr. Kendrick.

Miss Alice Wirt, J. M. Quinn.

## The Book Worm.

A unique, handsome, and delightfully readable little Monthly Magazine, containing for the year over 300 pages and many fine pictures, all for 25 cents a year, is a recent characteristic product of The Literary Revolution. Each number contains attractive selections from some noted book—the last presents Prescott's famous chapter on the "Spanish Inquisition." What will interest a vast number of book buyers will be the regular monthly news of the Revolution's progress—an enterprise that has wrought wonders in the book world. A specimen copy of The Book Worm will be sent free to any address. JOHN A. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York.

## Col. Huston Dead.

C. J. Huston (retired) U. S. army, and formerly commanding officer at Fort Lincoln, died in Burlington, N. J., on December 2d. The colonel was for many years stationed in Dakota at the posts of Lincoln, Buford and Stevenson being at that time lieutenant colonel of the Sixth infantry. He had many acquaintances among the old timers of Bismarck. He was an officer of the old school, known to his familiar as "Dan," and his death will be sincerely mourned by numerous friends and surviving comrades. The Sixth infantry especially, with which he was identified for thirteen years, will hear of his death with deep sorrow, while his entertaining stories will be missed by all his old associates.

## Emma Loses Her Claim.

The following is the decision in the case of Catherine Wilcox vs. Emma Harnish, timber culture No. 573, June 27, 1882, for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 26, town 129, range 75: "We find that the claimant broke the required ten acres the first and second years, failing, however, to cultivate the first five acres to crop or otherwise. In defense of her failure it appears that her agent's agent failed to perform the desired work. Her good faith is not disputed, although the question of selling the claim was evidently submitted to the Dakota agent, who responded that a sale could not be effected to advantage at this time. Held that the principal is responsible for the default of the agent, and the entry in question is therefore held for cancellation."

## The Quadrille Club's Leap.

The leap year party given by the Quadrille Club, Thursday evening, was a very pleasant affair, and the young ladies who attended did the honors so completely and handsomely that one of the young gentlemen was heard to remark yesterday that the girls threw out a very suggestive hint by taking the boys to and from the ball in hacks, while the gallants of the city have been in the habit of "walking" their adorably to the ball and back. The evening was pleasantly spent and the quadrille club enjoyed the most complete success since the beginning of their series of balls.

## Sanctimonious Trouble.

The following from the Fargo correspondent of the St. Paul Globe would indicate that the holy peace of Fargo's Episcopal sanctuary is somewhat disturbed: "There is a conspicuous lack of harmony and unity between the pews and pulpit of the Episcopal church at Fargo. An exciting meeting of the society was held last Sunday, at which Judge Hudson and many others swore, in a pious way, that never more

should their pockets open until there was a change. The bishop is taking the matter in hand."

## Prompt Scholars.

The following is a list of pupils of the public schools who have been neither absent nor tardy for the term commencing Sept. 8 and closing Dec. 19:

Jeannette Ward, Belle Ward, Israel Robinson, Grace Wilson, Maud Robinson, Emma Bell, Edna Ford, Ella Foley, Frank Ryan, Jessie McKenzie, Eddie Clemans, Harry Oak, Walter Thompson, Carl Weaver, Alfred Ward, Francis Lambert, Vincent Kellogg, Rena Healy, Byrd East, Frankie Stewart, Riggie Healy, Maud Lynch, David Griffin.

## The Mandan Fire Alarms.

The people of Mandan are bound to keep to the front. They are ingenious and enterprising, and when you combine their restless genius with their irresistible enterprise you have a team, the like of which has never been seen. The latest result of this combination is a system of fire alarms, a copy of which has been kindly sent to the TRIBUNE.

The system is something like this:

On discovering a fire, go at once to the fire box. Open the outside box. Be sure you open the outside box before you do the inside. Knowing for a dead moral certainty that you have opened the box, strike an attitude of composure and firmness. Maintain your presence of mind.

Then pull the knob on left hand side or inside box to a greater degree of nearness to your self. Take hold of the crank—not yourself, but the other—push directly toward the box and turn the crank (of the chrome, John). At this point stop and think, calmly and soundly, to know before proceeding farther that you have gone thus far correctly.

Ah! Here's where the Mandanese get in their cool, deliberate work. For verily, the instructions say, "First alarm turn while you count 50," and of course, in order that you avoid running your fingers in together like mud and milk, you may whistle snatches of "Sweet Violets" or "Pat McCann" between each number.

If the fire is west of the engine house, at the end of the long ring, give one short, distinct ring, taking hold of the rope with your fore finger and thumb; if east, two short rings having hold of the rope with full hand. Then push left hand knob to place and close outside box; give three steps of the Highland fling and repair to your proper place with dignity and composure.

Remember that the lurid flames are entwining the awful hellish arms about property and lives, and you must not lose your presence of mind.

Having performed your duty thus far, walk backwards until you reach the middle of the road. Whirl about on your right heel, keeping your thumbs in your ears so that the noise of the flames may not distract you, and then watch the signals which are as follows: For water, ring while you count ten, counting as before instructed. To shut off water, one short ring and an Indian war-whoop. For whisky, fifteen distinct rings of metal on the bar.

It is believed that the Mandan people need have no further fear of fire, as this system will extinguish all conflagrations without loss of life or extravagant rise of water, and by preventing a rush of firemen to the scene, will save furniture and glassware from the ruthless hand of destruction. These instruction cards may be secured by addressing the proper persons in Mandan.

## With Best Wishes.

Messrs. G. P. Miller and J. F. Philbrick, who were admitted to the bar in district court yesterday, start out on their professional careers with best wishes of all of their numerous acquaintances. Their examination was managed by Attorneys Carland and Holmebeck, who proved themselves to be able judges of the law, and much to the credit of the newly admitted members they passed an exceptionally rigid examination, at the close of which they were admitted by the court and heartily welcomed by their legal brethren. Messrs. Miller and Philbrick are both popular in and out of the profession, and believing that they will prove a credit to the Burleigh county bar, all their friends unite in congratulations.

## Hass Taken to Fargo.

Deputy Sheriff Elmer of Fargo arrived Friday noon and returned in the evening taking Hass with him. A. B. Hass, known as "Al" among his associates in Fargo, is an intelligent and far from criminal appearing young gentleman and goes to await the result of indictment for the murder of one Clark, (instead of Skelly) who was killed some time ago, while attempting to escape from a policeman. The story comes that Clark, with several other blacklegs, for this is the name given him by citizens of Fargo, were attempting to swindle an inoffensive old man in a low gambling dive, and one of them struck him. The aged gentleman went out after an officer, who attempted to take the three gamblers to jail; Clark being in custody of a citizen who was called by the officer for assistance. While crossing Broadway, Clark broke away from the citizen and started to run. He was ordered to halt, but continued to run. Shots were fired in the air by several parties, and as Clark continued running he was told that if he did not halt they would shoot to kill, or do harm. He sped on until one of the numerous shots struck him, and he soon died. Several parties have been indicted, the last being Hass, who seems to have no fear as to the result of a trial.

## Schools Closed.

The public schools of the city were closed yesterday with appropriate exercises. In each of the departments, programmes had been arranged and were carried out much to the pleasure of the visitors and the credit of the scholars and teachers. The schools will remain closed until after the holidays, to give merry youngsters an opportunity to enjoy themselves with candy mice and toys.

## Walls of Corn.

"Walls of Corn" is a model little publication sent out by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, advertising Kansas. This road is one of the most enterprising in the country, and their pamphlets contain much valuable information.

## Married.

At the residence of bride's parents, at Menoken, Wednesday, Dec. 16th, by Rev. R. S. Feagles, Mr. Elvin Wood with Miss Rhoda Decker, both of Menoken.

## Cuticura

Mrs. Smith's Case, and What the Rev. Mr. McKinstry Has to Say About It.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as live. I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot on my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crim-son. It would commence in small white spots which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn dry, red, scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and I could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid \$100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES; and I felt somehow better comforted from their favorable opinion of them, to try your virtue. About the second week in July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see permanent improvement, and now October 1, I am as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received. B. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement is correct. Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well known dealer in stock and his statement with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit. Done at Stansfeld, Province of Quebec, this 27th day of October, 1882. G. MCKINSTRY, Minister of the Gospel.

LATER—I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently cured. See's Ad. Vent. Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. Vt. and No. N. H. Boston, Sept. 9, 1884.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston.



bounded popularity. For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Stock sent. Circular Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

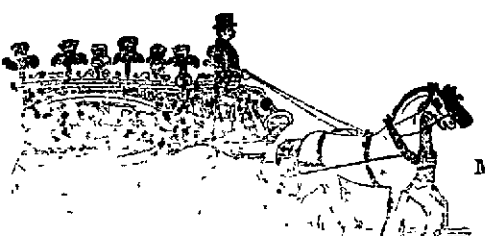
## HOLIDAY GOODS

## Dan Eisenberg

Has a fine display of Holiday Goods go and see them; you will find them the best and the cheapest in the city.

## DAN EISENBERG.

Main Street, Next Door to Post-office.



WM. D. SMITH, PRACTICAL

Undertaker & Embalmer,

Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Coffins, etc., with hearse and livery in attendance. Can be found at office day or night. No Extra Charge for Hearse

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

112 MAIN STREET, Between Fifth and Sixth, BISMARCK.

## BISMARCK ROLLER MILLS.

BISMARCK, DAK. Also VALLEY CITY DAK.

RUSSELL, MILLER & CO., Proprietors,

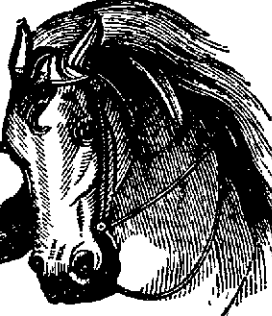
Manufacturers of the celebrated brands of Flour,

Climax AND Gold Belt.

If you want good bread, ask your Grocer or Flour Dealer for

CLIMAX FLOUR.

Brn. Shorts and Middlings always in stock. Orders for large and small wholesale lots by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Farmers can exchange good wheat for Flour, Shorts and Bran. You will save money by marketing your wheat personally at the mill.



Isaac T. Marshall, Manufacturer of LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS

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## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid.....\$ 1 00  
Three months, postage paid.....3 00  
Six months, postage paid.....5 00  
One year, postage paid.....10 00

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$10.00. The Weekly Tribune has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable medium through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

## TO ADVERTISERS!

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest. The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 65, Tribune Building, New York. Friends of the TRIBUNE visiting Fargo will find this paper on file at the office of C. J. Eddy, general freight and passenger agent, Fargo & Southern railway, Continental hotel.

## THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The coming session of the Dakota Legislature promises to be an interesting one, and Lawyers, County Officials, Business Men and others throughout the Territory will be especially interested in the daily proceedings. The DAILY TRIBUNE will publish the full proceedings of both branches daily, having assigned experienced reporters for this service. The Daily will be sent to any address during the entire session for \$2. All who remit before January 1st will receive the daily from that date to the close of the session. The Weekly will cost 50 cents.

The TRIBUNE is a morning paper, and is therefore prepared to give the proceedings in a much more complete form than it has been possible to give them heretofore. Money should be sent by postal note or check to the DAILY TRIBUNE, Bismarck, Dakota.

A CORRESPONDENT of the German Valley (N. J.) Independent visited Dakota and went home and told the people what he saw here. The following contains some pointed facts:

A great deal has been said about Dakota, that great portion of the great Northwest which already has properly been termed the granary of the world, but a visit to that country is the only means that can make a person realize that the half has not been told. Its size is almost beyond conception, being three times the size of the state of New York; its climate delightful; the finest land on which the sun ever shone; a soil that will produce every variety of grain and vegetable in enormous crops; with railroads and navigable river running in every direction; where hamlets develop into towns and cities with unprecedented rapidity. This is the territory where during the past year 12,000,000 acres have been sold and 4,000,000 acres occupied by settlers. A section of the country which certainly has the brightest future of any in these United States. And yet you can buy land, the finest you ever saw, level, smooth, ready for the plow, in sight of railroad and railroad towns, at \$5 to \$10 per acre, and the reason it is so cheap is simply because there is so much of it to dispose of. But just bear it in mind that is going at the rate of 16,000,000 acres per year. Our head can be had for a foot-ball it five years hence the price of land in Dakota is not increased in value 400 per cent, and many persons will feel like being kicked for allowing such opportunity to slip unheeded. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A MASSACHUSETTS gentleman named Wright recently paid Dakota a visit. After returning home he was inspired to write as follows about Bismarck: "Were the space not limited I might say much about this beautiful capital city and the surrounding country, but to be brief will sum it up and say, the location just back from the famous Missouri river, the people, the climate and soil, the crops, the weather, all combined, cause it to be such a place that many from all sections, and especially from New England, are attracted thither, to stay, and ere long it will undoubtedly be to the Northwest what Chicago is to the west."

The Yankton Press and Dakotian by continually averring that some gigantic swindle or jobbery is to be indulged in by the legislature this winter, insults every member of that body. It would be but decent for the Press and Dakotian to at least give the members credit for having common sense. The TRIBUNE believes that an able legislature has been elected, one in which the people may have the utmost confidence, and to intimate that fraud and corruption will prevail in the coming legislature is to insult the manhood of every Dakotan who voted at the recent election.

LAUREN DUNLAP, whose writings for the Chicago Inter-Ocean from South Dakota, have made the gentleman popular in that region, will spend the winter at Bismarck during the session of the legislature. He is now at Fargo en route to the capital. Mr. Dunlap, in his correspondence to that great moral luminary, the Inter-Ocean, has done much towards bringing Dakota to the notice of the world.

The antics of the Jesse James statesman in congress has done one thing. It has fired the heart of every Dakota patriot, and has caused the leading newspapers of the country to publish hundreds of columns of invaluable editorial

comments. Never did Dakota stand so prominently before the people of the United States; never has her greatness been so forcibly impressed upon them. The defeat of admission has been fully recompensed by the splendid advertising received at the hands of the press of the country.

## THE RAILROADS AGAIN.

The following interesting railroad news is taken from the LaMoure Progress of the 18th:

It is reported that on Tuesday, Dec. 2d, a meeting of the Indian chiefs on the Sisseton reservation resulted in granting the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. the right of way through their reservation, for an extension of the Milwaukee branch of their road, which now terminates near the southeastern edge of the reservation, headed northwest. According to the Liebon Star the terms of the agreement between the Indians and the railroad company are: The company secure the right of way and ten acres of land every ten miles, and in return agree to locate four stations in the reservation, and is to have the road completed through there next summer. This line is the one that it was thought the C. M. & St. P. Co. would extend northwest to Bismarck, as it would give the Milwaukee the shortest road yet surveyed to the territorial capital. If the proposed movement is in this direction, it is more than probable the new line will pass through LaMoure, as it is on the only direct line of survey practicable. The securing of the Fargo Southern line does away with any necessity of an extension to the Red River valley, and if any move is contemplated by this company it must be toward Bismarck.

It will be seen by looking at any good map of Dakota that there is no line in the territory at present that will give as short and direct a road between St. Paul and Bismarck and the upper Missouri country as the Milwaukee branch of the Milwaukee road when extended directly Northwest. Another significant pointer is furnished by the fact that a charter was granted last spring to the Minnesota and Dakota railroad, for the purpose of extending a line from some point in LaMoure county to a point in Roberts county, the present terminus of the Milwaukee branch of the Milwaukee road. The point referred to in LaMoure county is LaMoure, which is the present southern terminus of the James River valley grade, and the parties having control of the so called Minnesota & Dakota railroad charter. By following nearly on the survey of what is known as the Bismarck & Southeastern, which follows the most direct and available route between Bismarck and LaMoure, the Milwaukee would tap the richest Northern Pacific territory; at Bismarck it would reach the upper Missouri trade, and from LaMoure north over the James River valley grade it would command the vast and productive territory lying to the north of Jamestown, including the famous Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain country. Aside from the advantage LaMoure would give the Milwaukee road as an easy junction for its Bismarck and Jamestown roads, it would in addition secure some sixty miles of grading already completed. From LaMoure southeastwardly one line of road would practically answer for a through St. Paul and Bismarck line, and also as an outlet for the spur road to Jamestown. Eight months ago the Milwaukee company practically abandoned further northward extension of the branch running to Ellendale, by tearing up several miles of track extending north of that station. The availability of the Milwaukee branch for a shorter and more direct northwestern line is shown by glancing at the map, and the reason for their act becomes apparent, when it is understood that a short line between Bismarck and St. Paul is especially desirable.

Nor is this the only road that has been aroused by the Rock Island's raid. The Northern Pacific, it is now generally understood, is preparing to complete its Bismarck & Southeastern extension to LaMoure at the earliest moment the depressed condition of business will permit; and in the meantime, the Fergus Falls & Black Hills branch is to be pushed on from Minner to LaMoure the coming season, if it is a possibility to compass the work. We elsewhere print a brief paragraph, noting the fact that a surveying party is in the field running a line parallel with the Manitoba line, presumably to Wahpeton, where it will touch the Red river. As the line running to Minner also runs through Wahpeton, this strange surveying party may be in the interest of the Northern Pacific's St. Paul and Bismarck short line, which otherwise would necessitate a run to Fergus Falls to make a junction with the main line, when the road has made its Bismarck connection. If it should prove to be in the interest of the Northern Pacific, their object at present is only to secure the right of way for future use, when a still shorter line would be desirable than the one via Fergus Falls. It is now generally understood in railroad circles that the Northern Pacific Company is determined to secure a more direct line than the present triangular road between Bismarck and St. Paul via Fargo, using the old line principally for through like trade and local traffic. Hence the prevailing belief that LaMoure is soon to be on the through line of the Northern Pacific. Such an arrangement would bring St. Paul almost twenty-four hours nearer to us than at present. If business recovers and vigor within the next two years, important railroad developments affecting this section, about as outlined above, may be looked for with a fair degree of certainty.

A RUMOR was afloat some time ago that the office of deputy collector of United States customs at Bismarck would be abolished. It is to be hoped in the interest of public policy that this office will be continued. Bismarck should remain a port of entry. During the year large quantities of bonded goods arrive at this point over the Northern Pacific to be shipped by river to Fort Benton and British Northwest territory. Should this office be abolished, this route to the northwest could not compete with the Canadian Pacific on this class of goods, as there would be no one here to receive them. Wholesale merchants who must in the near future receive their teas in unbroken packages, will be prevented from so doing unless this office is retained. They will be forced to go to St. Paul. The business will increase yearly and Bismarck can

ill afford to lose so important a factor in her commercial up-building.

At the recent meeting of the territorial democratic committee, the office of secretary was abolished, and all correspondence will hereafter be attended to by the chairman. It begins to look as if democratic patronage for Dakota will come very near being dealt out by Hon. D. M. Inman, the Vermillion banker.

A BUFFALO man wants to know how Cleveland stands on the Mormon question. This is a delicate question, but the best way to find out is to write to Grover himself.

PRESIDENT J. C. GILL, of the territorial association of county commissioners, has sent out a circular to the various county boards of the territory asking them to assemble in special session at Bismarck Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1885. The following is the substance of the circular sent out:

GENTLEMEN: On the 20th of May last, at a convention of county commissioners held at Fargo, and attended by a creditable number from various parts of the territory an organization was effected, an association duly formed and a constitution and bylaws governing the same adopted.

Sec. 2. Art. 1, of the constitution is as follows: "The object of the association shall be to meet together for mutual exchange of ideas relative to county government, to insure uniformity in the administration of county affairs and to advance the good of the whole territory."

Art. 2, Sec. 1. "Every county commissioner holding such office in Dakota shall by virtue of his office be an active member, and every county auditor, county attorney, county treasurer, county assessor, county superintendent of schools and register of deeds shall be honorary members."

Sec. 4. "Any honorary member may act as proxy for any commissioner or commissioners of the county in which he may hold office."

The deliberations of that meeting were manifestly interesting and profitable, and the opinion seemed to unanimously prevail that a special meeting should be held at Bismarck during the coming session of the legislature, for the purpose of formulating and presenting to that body such amendments to the territorial laws, touching county affairs, as might in the wisdom of the association be deemed advisable, and the executive committee were clothed with authority to call such a meeting. They have therefore fixed upon Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1885, and invite and urge upon every active and honorary member to be present ready to do their part toward the presentation and discussion of such matters as may properly be considered by them. Especially should every commissioner and county auditor take advantage of this opportunity to assist in securing such legislation as is so much needed.

Every county should be represented, and especially we urge upon you to consider the importance of having each legislative district represented, so that a direct appeal may be more effectively be made to each member of the legislature from his immediate constituents. You can in no way serve the interests of your county more profitably than by aiding in obtaining proper legislation, or preventing the enactment of such measures as would be improper or injurious.

We are assured by the board of commissioners of Burleigh county that no effort will be spared to make your visit to Bismarck pleasant, and we desire to let them know as soon as possible how many will be in attendance so that they may provide sufficient entertainment.

Arrangements have been perfected with the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and the Fargo & Southern railway companies for reduced rates to accredited delegates. It is expected that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern will make similar concessions, the fare to be one and one-fifth for the round trip. Delegates in South Dakota can purchase tickets at their nearest railroad station via Ottumville and the Fargo & Southern to Fargo. Delegates from the north can secure tickets from Manitoba agents at St. Thomas, Neche, Grafton, Grand Forks, Devils Lake and Lakota, to Fargo and return. Agents have already been instructed by C. H. Warr, general passenger agent of the Manitoba road, to sell same at the reduced rate to county commissioners, treasurers, auditors, county attorneys, assessors, registers of deeds and county superintendents of schools.

At Fargo all delegates can obtain an order from J. C. Hill, or Major Edwards at the Argus office, which will enable them to obtain the reduced rate from Fargo to Bismarck and return, by order of Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. C. J. Eddy, general passenger agent of the Fargo & Southern, is corresponding with A. V. H. Carpenter, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and General Passenger Agent R. S. Hair of the Northwestern, to secure similar rates over these lines.

These special tickets will be put on sale January 10th to 14th, good returning up to January 20th.

Please respond at once acknowledging the receipt of this circular and inform the executive committee as definitely as possible how many of your board and other officers will be present. The commissioners in each county will please, as active members, extend the invitation to the honorary members in their respective counties.

Address all communications to J. C. Gill, chairman board of county commissioners, Fargo, Dak.

The Fargo Argus publishes an interesting article comparing the banking statistics of Dakota with three southern democratic states. The report of Controller Cannon shows that the total amount of capital stock of the banks of the three old states of Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi is \$2,445,000, while in Dakota alone the amount is \$2,250,000. In the three states the aggregate of loans and discounts is \$4,506,511, and of individual deposits \$3,086,672. In Dakota the figures stand \$3,536,261 and \$3,027,618, respectively. Surplus, dividends and earnings are represented in the states by \$405,524, \$75,730 and \$133,428. The Dakota figures are \$451,524, \$98,000 and \$81,897.

It is learned that J. M. C. Tyner of Ellendale will be a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the house the coming session. Mr. Tyner will be backed by his district, is a popular young man and as yet seems to be the only candidate for the position. He will, if successful, give entire satisfaction.

A GRAND excursion from Dakota to New Orleans is being arranged by C. E. Prince of Fargo. The excursion party will leave Fargo about February 10, and tickets good for fifty days will cost but \$44.40. Colonel Tyner speaks flatteringly of the enterprise, which is sufficient guarantee that it will be first-class in every particular.

The following from the Dickinson Press is meant as a compliment: "A great many newspapers in the territory devote considerable space in each issue to calling Bismarck people corrupt politicians, capital thieves, bosses and other pet names, but all the same Bismarck has come out ahead in everything she has undertaken."

The growth of the West Missouri country is evidenced by the almost weekly establishment of new papers. The latest is the Express at Gladstone, Stark county, by T. F. Sheppard. It will prosper if properly supported, and it ought to be.

The Millers' Association of Minneapolis is beginning to cry for more wheat to keep the mills in operation. Wheat has advanced four cents during the past week, and the farmers who can afford to hold their wheat until spring will realize a reasonable price.

The Valley City Times of the 18th came out as a holiday number with twelve pages, shouting for Valley City and Barnes county. That is the sort of fellow Richardson is.

A FRIEND of General Harrison writes the TRIBUNE from Indiana that that gentleman has done what he could for the Dakota admission bill and failed. The hoosier gentleman, who is interested in Dakota, really says he is not displeased at all, as the bill contained many objectionable features. One of the worst is the changing of the name of Dakota to Lincoln. He wants the trademark retained. Lincoln should be applied to the southern half in case of division.

The Inter Ocean says there was one county in Dakota that gave a democratic majority. This is a mistake. There was not a single one.

MISS CORA ARMISTEAD, of Dakota, has been reappointed to a clerkship in the treasury, after a probationary term of six months.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER JAMES H. McVAY has arrived at Bismarck, and Secretary Teller will be here soon after Christmas, the most of his records having already been shipped. These gentlemen both have pleasant homes in Yankton and will not, therefore, bring their families to the capital this winter. This will be regretted by the ladies of Bismarck, as Mrs. McVay and Mrs. Teller would have been valuable acquisitions to the social circles this winter.

GOV. PIERCE returns thanks to Col. Tyner and the Fargo guards for the promptness with which they responded to the call made upon them last week, and Col. Tyner in turn also thanks the men in his command for their obedience and faithfulness. The expense of the expedition was about \$3,000, which very likely, will have to be paid by Spink county.

The Custer Chronicle did not need to send the TRIBUNE a marked copy of its endorsement of Mr. Martin of the Black Hills for speaker of the house, as the TRIBUNE knows him to be an excellent gentleman and well qualified for the position. The Black Hills region will doubtless stand solid for Martin.

The able manner in which the Minneapolis Tribune champions the cause of Dakota will endear that paper and the new management to the people of the northwest.

The Washburn Times wants its subscribers to pay up, and publishes a warning to that effect. The new editor, Maze, is an obliging gentleman, and has made such arrangements with a leading soap manufacturer at Washburn, that he now receives ashes on subscription.

A RAILROAD pass stands high in the estimation of some people. The Pioneer Press deals in them and manages to do considerable business with northwestern county officials who like to ride on the railroad occasionally.

THE thermometer at St. Paul registered 29 degrees below zero Thursday. This discounts Dakota.

THE TRIBUNE does not believe there is any truth in the rumor that a bill will be introduced in the legislature and passed, removing the United States court from Yankton to Sioux Falls, Pierre, Huron or some other town, and the county wiped out of existence by dividing it on Main street, in the city of

Yankton, and giving one-half the county to Bon Homme and the other half to Turner and Clay. This might be done, however, were not the Hon. John Gamble in the council.

A PRIVATE letter from Colonel Plummer states that he will resume his editorial duties on the TRIBUNE about January 1. He is now visiting his parents in New York state, and resting from the fatigue incident to the recent campaign in which he took such an active part.

## "GOING DOWN HILL."

How a Venerable Iowan Evaded the Greatest Difficulty Which Be-sets the Aged.

Burlington, Ia., Hawkeye.

An account is going the rounds of the press of a woman who was so afflicted with rheumatism for fifteen years that her entire muscular system became rigid, and for all that period she was kept alive by gruel forced between her teeth.

A prominent New York physician was once asked what rheumatism was. He replied, "God only knows." He was undoubtedly right, because rheumatism seems to spring from a different cause in every individual case. If its origin is a mystery, its effects are too well and too widely known, for there is scarcely any season of the year when some persons are not more or less affected by it. In general, however, it prevails mostly among the aged, making their last days hard to bear. A prominent physician once remarked in our hearing, "If the aged could escape the tortures of rheumatism, their last years as a rule would be quiet, peaceful and painless."

Apropos of the above, Mr. W. DeGens of Pella, Ia., sends us a communication which ordinarily we would not publish except at so much a line. But his experience has been so remarkable that we think we are justified in giving place to it. He says:

"Dear Sir—I am 78 years of age. My life has been active. I am well-known in this town, and what I say I do not think will be doubted by any one who knows me. Up to a year or two ago, I was the possessor of splendid health, and hoped I should wear out my life gradually and gracefully. Two years ago, however, I was overcome with that curse of old age, rheumatism. When it first prostrated me, the pain was so acute I thought it was neuralgia, which medical authorities tell me indicates a low state of the system. I fancied that this attack was the beginning of the end. I sent for a good doctor, who treated me with electrical and other agencies, but I grew worse. He finally said my case was a serious rheumatic one. For six months I could not see my limbs at all, and was handled by three strong persons, like a helpless child. Then came a period of bitter feelings, but re-acted followed, and for six long months of pitiful suffering, I was confined to the bed. For over a year I grieved in agony. I tried all reputable lotions, liniments, plasters and preparations, in vain. At this stage, my friend Elder Overcamp came to see me, and upon his urgent recommendation I began to use Warner's safe rheumatic cure, a few bottles of which gave back to me the use of my limbs. I am now sleeping without pain, eating without distress, and feel as spry as I did when I was sixty years of age. I cordially recommend that preparation to all persons afflicted as I was, and especially to the thousands of aged men and women whose last days are embittered by this affliction."

Mr. DeGens's letter is endorsed by Elder Overcamp, who says he is a member of his church, and his case to him is surprising and marvelous. Mr. F. W. Brinkhoff also endorses the statement in similar terms.

There is no doubt that this is a true recital of the case, and Mr. DeGens's experience should be an encouragement to all others suffering as he did, to use the means he so successfully employed, for nothing better, if indeed, as good, can be had in the market.

HELENA INDEPENDENT: Montana has formed and formally adopted a constitution and complied with all the forms requisite to place her memorial before the president and congress for admission as a state, and to present the constitution adopted in due form as her organic law in the sisterhood of states. The convention passed an ordinance directing a committee of ten to present the memorial to the president and congress. The president of the convention, the governor of the territory and the delegate in congress are members of that committee. It does not appear to be a very propitious time to apply for admission since Dakota meets with so determined an opposition. But this opposition now appears to be in part based on political grounds, and the application of two territories of different political proclivities might be considered more favorably than either one separate and alone. Since two democratic senators and two republican senators would not change the political complexion of the senate, and the two representatives would not change the strength of parties in the house. It is, however, barely possible that Montana might get in as a party issue. The republicans say Mon-

tana is decidedly republican, and they might get the bill through the senate on that issue; and the democrats say it is democratic and they might get it through the house for a similar reason. Then Crosby by a promise of senatorial honors, might be induced to persuade his friend Arthur to sign the bill.

THE SIOUX FALLS PRESS still insists that Hon. R. F. Pettigrew is not a candidate for president of the territorial council.

## THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

## THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE.

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## DULLNESS OF PUPILS.

PARAGRAPHS FROM A WESTERN  
TEACHER'S ADDRESS.A Plea for "the Dull Boy"—Pre-Natal  
Causes of Children's Mental Stup-  
idity—Some Other Causes—  
Things Worth Noting.

[G. T. Johnson in Kansas City Journal.]

By dullness is meant that low order or temporary condition of the intellect, which renders it unable to comprehend, to understand, to reason. Dullness is the result of either pre-natal or post-natal causes. Among the most prominent pre-natal causes are parental intemperance, including excesses of all kinds, parental disease, accidents, and direct transmission according to the law that like begets like.

The dull brain is a dark, cold and dreary prison house, a long, wretched, wretched, pale and sickly faculties, with outstretched palms, go slowly, groping, searching for a gleam of light may creep.

We find evidence of the school, continuous or remitting causes, producing permanent or remittent dullness. Most prominent among the causes of permanent dullness are injury from accident, injury from punishment, fright, use of intoxicating liquors, use of tobacco, general ill treatment, night study.

A few of the many causes of remittent dullness are worry and improper clothing, improper food, over feeding, under feeding, loss of sleep, over exertion, want of exercise, poor ventilation, injudicious punishment.

Teachers sometimes ungratefully complain that they receive no credit. Teachers receive credit for this accumulation of dullness, from the parents, the superintendent, and the school board.

Let John fall in his infancy and crack his skull, the teacher receives the credit for his mental condition. Let a Tennessee sheep his teacher brain in whisky, beer or tobacco, the teacher receives credit for his slow progress in his studies. Does Samuels' father nightly make him the target at which to fire stove-wood and small articles of furniture, closing the pupils with a few brick-bats aimed at the nose, the teacher is credited with the boy's lack of mental activity next day.

Straps and bands are drawn so tightly around children's limbs and bodies that the circulation of the blood is impeded; children are clothed with too little clothing, or weighted down from the hips with too much; they are starved or overfed until their only thought is a crust; they are fed on indigestible food, allowed to keep late hours at the ball, the opera, the skating rink or in the alleys; they are allowed to stagnate in fashionable parlors until the blood forgets how to circulate in their veins; they are put to bed in rooms hermetically sealed, to breathe the same foul air over and over again until the whole system is poisoned, and yet the teacher receives all the credit for their mental incapacity.

These conditions, methods and influences of the school, that may produce continuous or remittent dullness, are numerous. These may be divided into two classes—those that effect the mind indirectly, through the medium of the body, and those that effect the mind directly, through the medium of the emotions or by exertion of the brain.

Among the most prominent of the first class are insufficient ventilation, want of exercise, excessive punishment or improper forms of punishment, improper positions, depriving of sleep, and detaining after school for study.

The responsibility for poor ventilation, the teachers may consistently divide with the board of education, who build hermetically sealed boxes, into which they pack children in rows, order teachers to pour over them the oil of control, and then wonder that they come out sardines. For the other causes of this class, the teachers alone must stand responsible.

For dullness from over study, the teachers may share the responsibility with parents who constantly urge rapid promotion, and with school officers who put up examination papers for competitive display, and who hold up, for emulation, teachers who have accomplished remarkable results.

Constant censure, no commendation, continuous storming, ridicule, sarcasm, teacher too solemn, teacher too dignified, teacher too monotonous, punishments which destroy the pupils self-respect, such as sitting on the rostrum, standing on the knees, standing on one foot, standing with back to class, standing with back on the head or on one or both outstretched hands, standing with face in the corner, sitting with the opposite sex, mouth tied up, eyes tied up, any punishment before the school.

The child's emotional nature may be likened to a telephone system, of which the mind is the "central office," sending out nerve-impulses in all directions to receive dispatches, which are immediately conveyed to the "central."

Let us tap into the central office and take observations. The owner of this central is named John.

Hush a ring. "What is it?" asks central. "John, you are a perfect numbskull!" Down goes the index ten degrees. "You don't know as much as you did last year!" In ten degrees lower. "Come to me this minute!" Index to forty. "Turn your back to the class!" Index to thirty. "Stand on one foot!" Index to thirty. "Now, children, you may all laugh as much as you please!" Index drops to the very bottom of the instrument, where it remains for several hours, perhaps days.

Let us enter another "central." The owner of this central is named John. Here we find the index close zero. "Hush a ring!" "What is it?" asks the central. "John, what makes you look so dull this morning, did you have bad dreams?" "No, ma'am." Index goes up ten degrees. "Did you leave your smiles all at home in your other coat pocket?" "No, ma'am, but I can't get this example." Index goes up ten degrees higher. "Is that all?" Well, I wouldn't look so solemn about that; remember, it is the bright face that wins. Bring me your slate and book." "Yes, ma'am." Index goes to 100 above at a single bound. Let us withdraw from the office.

To conclude in the words of the immortal Widow Bedott, "We are all poor creatures."

Divorce on the "Installment" Plan.

[Chicago Herald.]

The newest canvasser goes from house to house when wives are at home and husbands away. He explains how readily, secretly, and for slight reasons, divorces may be obtained, and he departs saying he will take the liberty of calling again in a week. He is an agent for a divorce lawyer. Discontented wives, either with or without good cause for divorce, thus have the means brought to them; and when it is added that pay is taken on the installment plan, the attractiveness of the scheme must be acknowledged.

Lowell Courier: A London physician says death has no sting. Did he ever press his finger on the fighting precipice of a dead horse?

## BELLICOSE CONGRESSMEN.

A Memorable Scene in the House Nearly  
Thirty Years Ago.

[Ben-Perley Poore's Recollections.]

The scrimmage in the house of representatives early on Saturday morning, Feb. 9, 1853, was an exciting affair as seen from the reporter's gallery. It was inaugurated by Keitt, of South Carolina, who rushed belligerently at Grow, of Pennsylvania, when he received—not from Grow, however—a blow that knocked him down. A dozen southern men at once left their seats and rushed to the spot, while as many anti-Lecompton men came to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the center of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. Washburne, of Illinois, and his brother, of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kil-konny fight on a magnificent scale.

Barksdale had hold of Grow, when Potter struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. Barksdale, turning around and supposing it was Elihu Washburne who struck him, dropped Grow and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. Cadwallader Washburne, perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr. Barksdale and seized him by the hair, apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and pummeling him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. Barksdale's wig came off in Cadwallader's left hand, and his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. This ludicrous incident unquestionably did much towards restoring good nature subsequently, and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion Barksdale restored his wig wrong side for order.

The speaker yelled and rapped for order, without effect. The sergeant-at-arms stalked to the scene of battle, mace in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the speaker's gavel. Owen Lovejoy, of Indiana, and Lamar, of Mississippi, were plying each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. Mott, the gray-haired Quaker representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. Davis, of Mississippi, got a severe and accidental blow from Mr. Grow, and various gentlemen sustained slight bruises and scratches. A Virginia representative, who thought Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in" laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was peremptorily ordered to desist, or he was knocked down. Mr. Corvode, of Pennsylvania, caught up a heavy stoneware spittoon with which to "brain" whoever might seem to deserve it, but fortunately did not get far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance, and all over the hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately it did not last long and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored several gentlemen were found to present an excessively tumbled and disordered appearance, but there remained little else to recall the excitement. Gentlemen of opposite parties crossed over to each other to explain their pacific dispositions and that they got into a fight where their only purpose was to prevent a fight. Mutual explanations and a hearty laugh at the ludicrous points of the drama were followed by quiet and a return to business.

Waiting for Something to Happen.

[New York Tribune.]

As a reporter was walking down Thomas street, one evening his attention was attracted by a mournful looking man sitting on the steps of a warehouse. He was attired in a miscellaneous costume consisting of trousers, waistcoat and coat of different colors and textures, and an extremely light overcoat, on the front of which was a large brown stain. His hat was off and he reposed by his side, but the absence of a large part of him and crown made it unimportant whether it was off or on. As the owner of this outfit noticed that he had attracted attention he remarked:

"I'm just waiting for something to happen."

"Waiting for what?" asked the reporter, stopping.

"Well, you see stranger," said the other, in tones that betrayed the influence of some genial fluid, "I've been unfortunate—woken up this morning and found all my clothes stolen, but this combination and a duster. I thought it was rather hard luck, but there was some comfort in finding the hat still safe which I had bought last week, so I went down town to work; and while getting lunch in a restaurant at noon a waiter fooled with the man behind me and upset a whole cup of hot chocolate down the front of my coat. I could not deny but that I had the chocolate. And I had no sooner got out into Broadway than there came a gust of wind that took my new hat right under a Fifth Avenue stage. 'Here's all that's left,' added the unfortunate man with a mournful glance at the hat beside him. 'The fact is, there's nothing unharmed now but me, so I'm just waiting for something to happen—by the way, stranger, would you mind lending me a quarter till it does happen?'"

The Political Coon.

[Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.]

The coon came in with the Harrison campaign of 1840, which was a saturnalia of fun and emblematic to the highest degree. The Whigs had Gen. Harrison as their candidate, and the Democratic papers dubbed him the "blackwood candidate," and the "dog-cabin statesman." The Whigs took up the charge and made it their battle cry. The Democratic papers and stump speakers said they would elect Harrison and tan the coon-kins. The Boston Post went further, and dubbed the whole Whig party a lot of coons. It came out in an editorial which said: "Pursue your columns, rout the coons, beat them, overwhelm them, and let the walking ring with the soul-stirring tidings that Massachusetts is safe—free from the curse of Whiggery." The Democrats paraded with a cannon labeled "The Coon Killer," and declarations were plenty that the coons would not only be killed, but their skins would be tanned.

The Infant's Lullaby.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Cass avenue lady has been teaching her little 2-year old grandson to say his prayers, and every night she has rocked him to sleep with the infant lullaby:

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

The other evening she was about to lay him in his little bed when he sleepily objected:

"Sing me s'more, gam'ma, sing me s'more, Old Dan Tucker," said the pious and observant infant.

And now she wondering who taught him his "other" prayer.

Rags and Cholera.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Cholera is by no means sufficiently guarded against by prohibiting importations of rags from ports where the disease is; for the merchandise can easily be sent a round-about way, and there is no telling whence rags which are imported hither from England or Germany came originally.

## BEN FRANKLIN'S FUND.

HOW BOSTON'S WISEST SON MEANT  
TO HELP OTHERS.The Philosopher's Curious Request to  
"Young Married Artificers" and Its  
Growth—Its Usefulness Hampered  
by Inflexible Conditions.

[Boston Globe.]

Every person who possesses any knowledge of Boston's history, every one who has read the life of Benjamin Franklin, and thousands of newspaper readers besides, know the general fact that there is a "Franklin fund," that it was in some way intended to benefit young Boston mechanics, and that the changed condition of industrial pursuits has in some way interfered with the original plan of the donor, and that his bequest of \$300,000, so little has been said about it in recent years, however, that the details of the fund and its object seem to have been forgotten by the major portion of the community.

Franklin's will was made July 17, 1759, in the 83rd year of his age. In this he provided for the distribution of silver medals to the most distinguished boys in the schools of Boston, bequeathing for the purpose 100 pounds sterling, the interest of which was to be devoted to this object. This original bequest now amounts to \$4,000, which is invested in city 5 per cent. bonds, but the \$50 interest is now inadequate, and the school committee now appropriates annually a much larger sum as a tribute to Franklin's memory.

Having thus provided for the encouragement of education in his native town, he remembered his own early difficulties in the effort to enlarge his business, with a loan of 50 pounds sterling would have been considered almost a fortune. Accordingly, Jan. 23, 1759, he prepared a lengthy codicil to his will. This codicil was the origin of the "Franklin fund," as it is now known, the objects of which will fully appear from the following extracts from the codicil:

I, having considered that among art and good apprentices are most likely to become good citizens, and having myself been bred to a manual trade, and being desirous to see my town, and afterward assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia, by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune, and of all good utility in life that may be ascribed to me, I wish to be useful to ever so many poor, in forming and advancing other young men that may be serviceable to their country in both these towns. To this end I devise 200 pounds sterling, of which I give 1,000 pounds sterling thereof to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, and the other 1,000 pounds sterling to the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, in trust, and for the uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared.

The said sum of 1,000 pound sterling if accepted by the city of Boston, shall be managed under the direction of the selectmen united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in that town, who are to let out the same upon interest at 5 per cent. per annum to such young artificers, under the age of 25 years, as having served an apprenticeship in said town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures so as to obtain good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond with the applicants, for the repayment of the moneys lent with interest according to the terms hereafter prescribed:

As these loans are intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned by the discretion of the managers, so as not to exceed 60 pounds sterling to one person, and to be less than 15 pounds sterling to another. These aids may be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulated interest, they will be more ample. And in order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal easy, each borrower shall be bound to pay with the yearly interest one-tenth part of the principal, which sums of principal and interest, so paid in, shall be again let out to fresh borrowers.

The codicil expresses the hope that managers will devote their time and attention to the matter, and that the money will not be diverted to any other purpose, but continually augmenting, so that the fund might have some of its benefits. It is estimated that the fund would in 100 years reach the sum of 131,000 pounds sterling, of which 100,000 pounds sterling, was then to be paid out in public works of utility. The other 31,000 was to be continued to be let out at interest in the manner directed for another 100 years. "At the end of this second term," continues Dr. Franklin, "if no unfortunate accident has prevented the operation, the sum will be 4,061,000 pounds sterling, of which I leave 1,000,000 pounds sterling to the disposition of the trustees of the town of Boston, and 3,061,000 pounds sterling to the disposition of the government of the state, not presuming to carry my views farther."

The bequest to Philadelphia was under exactly similar conditions to the above. In concluding his directions, Dr. Franklin said: "I wish, indeed, that they may both [Boston and Philadelphia] undertake to endeavor to execute the project, because I think that though the success of either may be uncertain, yet the efforts of both will be found to be mutually beneficial and the scheme will be found practicable."

The experience of the trustees and managers of this fund shows how useless it is for man, however wise, to make inflexible conditions in regard to his property which shall continue in force for a century, or even fifty years. The changes in population, business methods and social life cannot be anticipated by any man for a single generation. In 1791, 50 pounds sterling or \$50 was a large sum, and it was not until more than a dozen years after the present day, that the value of the pound was as high as \$1,000 or \$800, even a better class of borrower would be attracted to them, and consequently a more responsible set of bondsmen would be secured, and the chance of loss be correspondingly diminished. A young man to-day who cannot borrow of a friend the small sum of \$300 can hardly be a desirable borrower for this fund, and still less can he furnish satisfactory bondsmen. At the present time there are but three borrowers who are using the money of this fund in pursuance of the system devised by Franklin. Applications are few, and a majority of those do not come within the restrictions of the will. The trustees have waived the provision concerning apprenticeship, because of the fact that indentures are no longer a part of our industrial system; but they still insist upon the other conditions—that the applicant shall be a mechanic, married, under 25 years of age, and furnish responsible bondsmen.

There have been several attempts on the part of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association and others to divert a portion of the fund to purposes somewhat alien to the original testator's intentions. But the corporation counsel has always wisely determined that the city could not use the fund for "public works" exclusively. The fund, however, will not at the end of the first 100 years—1859—reach the sum of \$1,000,000, but will be about \$750,000. The last report of the trustees gave the following figures:

Amount of fund Feb. 1, 1884, \$301,453 24

## MACHINERY AND LABOR.

Has Machinery Displaced Human Labor?  
Temporary Disturbances.

[New York Tribune.]

In every civilized land, at this time, there is complaint that times are hard. Everywhere the cause is said by many to be overproduction. But how can it be a cause to mankind to have the objects of human desire supplied in greater abundance and more cheaply? If there is overproduction all over the world, as some reason, that means merely that the supply of things useful for human happiness is greater all over the world than the present demand. In reply to this natural suggestion, we are told that a vast amount of labor has been displaced by machinery, that a general disturbance of the labor market has been caused, and that a great number of persons have been thrown out of employment. The very change which some call a blessing, and others a curse, has produced, and forces many employers to cut down wages, and curtails the ability of workers to consume products of other industries. Thus we are taught to believe that the progress of science and invention is a progress toward human misery.

Is it true, then, that machinery has displaced human labor? A century ago relatively few persons were employed in any other avocation than in tilling the soil than are now so employed. Machinery has created a new world; it has cheapened almost everything that man desires. It has brought within the reach of the humblest not only a vast number of products wholly unknown a century ago, but luxuries and comforts that a century ago even the richest could not afford to commonly enjoy. Meanwhile, it has displaced labor. On the contrary, it has made work for a vast population out of the rudimentary arts which were formerly paid for by the hand. Has it displaced the shoemaker? No; more persons than ever before are making shoes, because more shoes are made and used, cleanliness permitting multitudes to wear them who formerly could not. So there are more sewing-girls, in spite of sewing-machines.

There are more farm-workers, in spite of all the agricultural machines. There are more cotton and woolen and silk weavers in spite of those numerous improvements which seem to do with steam and iron the work of human hands better than human hands could do it. And to crown all the wages in all branches of labor have risen. In every occupation, from the rudest to the most skilled, from farm labor to the delicate manipulation of tools and machinery, labor is better paid in money than it was before the age of invention. And, moreover, each dollar of the money received will buy far more food than a dollar would have bought a century ago, far more clothing, and more things for the supply of all human wants.

Thus it is simply blundering to say that machinery does, or can, in the long run, supplant or displace human labor. On the contrary, the use of machinery is limited only by the human labor that can be brought to employ it. Every labor-saving invention enables one human want to be more cheaply supplied, and the surplus of the human labor expended in satisfying it can be turned to the supply of other wants. The overproduction theory, except as limited to a very narrow field, and within a narrow compass of time, is altogether without foundation. The human race as a whole does not suffer because its powers of production are increased, or because its wants can be more easily and cheaply supplied, or because things needed for human comfort and use are more abundantly produced. Temporarily, and within some particular market, production may at times so far outrun the demand that a disturbance results. But this is not the phenomenon which we are now witnessing.

Imagine Senator Beck's Feelings!

[National Republican.]

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, were talking recently, when the Kentuckian espied the picture of a horse hanging on the wall. "There," he exclaimed with rapture, "is a picture of Lexington, the grandest horse that ever stood on four feet." "Yes," said Mr. Wilkins, "he was certainly a very remarkable horse. 'Was he a trotter or a runner?'"

A look of ineffable scorn passed over Senator Beck's broad, expressive countenance. "Was he a trotter or a runner?" he repeated, astonished, pity and profound disgust being blended in the tones of his voice. "Was he a runner or a trotter?" he asked. "I declare, I never heard of such astounding ignorance before in the whole course of my life, excepting on one occasion, and that was three years ago, and a fellow senator was the frightful example. Iroquois had won the English Derby, and we Kentuckians naturally felt proud of the success of the American racer abroad, and waited with breathless anxiety for news from France that would tell us of the victory or defeat of the Kentucky-bred Foxhall, who was entered for the grand prize of Paris. The day of the race I opened up my newspaper and looked for the Paris date line. The first thing I saw was overjoyed to find that Foxhall had indeed won, and sent a page for Senator Allison. When he came over to my desk I pointed to the Paris telegram and asked him to 'read that.' He read the paragraph and calmly expressed his great gratification over the victory. After he had run on a while he paralyzed me by the line inquiry: 'Was it a trotting or a running race that Foxhall won?'"

"Imagine my feelings. Words could not express them. I fell back in my chair speechless, and didn't speak to the senator from Iowa for two weeks. Brother Wilkins, I would like to see you in Kentucky, but as a friend I must advise you to read up on Lexington before you cross the Ohio. If the Kentuckians should suspect you of not knowing whether Lexington was a trotter or a racer it might go hard with you."

Ellen Terry's Dog.

[Boston Courier Interview.]

"Such a funny thing happened when we were coming to Boston from Buffalo. The train stopped at a station—I have forgotten the name of it—and Fossie jumped off. The bell rang, and off we started. When the depot was a mere speck in the distance I suddenly missed Fossie. 'Where is he?' I asked, and Harris, my maid, said he jumped off at the station, and she did not think he got on again."

"Oh, stop the train!" I cried, and you will hardly believe it, but they did. We were going back to the depot and there was Fossie coming on as fast as his legs could bring him. There was never anything like the people in this country for kindness of heart and willingness to oblige anyone."

As Good Luck Would Have It.

[French Paper.]

There are some people in this town, you see, that cannot refrain from the most odd and impractical jokes. For instance, the other night I came home from the theatre, although suspicious of any treachery, and for a while, when I got to the door I found a handsome dude and mugwump had gone and entered the house all over with their Lincy I didn't have my gloves on.

"Burial on the installment plan" is announced in Philadelphia as "putting respect-able burial within the reach of all."

## THE FUN OF FARMING.

AS RELATED BY THE HONEST  
FARMER HIMSELF.The Felicity of Getting Up Early and  
Tending the Stock—The Hired Man  
—Ways of Planting and  
Harvesting.

[New York Times.]

"So you think you would like to be a farmer?" said the honest member of that profession (called honest for the sake of euphemism) to the historian, from the seat of a dingy wagon at the Ganssvoort market. "I suppose somebody has been telling you that the farmer is the only independent man on the face of the broad earth, and that the rural life of the tiller of the soil is one of the most peaceful and happy, with none of the hurrying cares of business, or the wearing rush and grind of the great city, drive him to premature old age and insane asylums. I'll tell you how much work he does, and then you judge for yourself. Let's see; where shall I begin?"

"Begin with the 1st of January," suggested the historian.

"Well," continued the honest farmer, reaching down from the seat of the dingy wagon to administer a slight kick to his dingy night horse and shout "Woo!" though the beast had not moved for ten minutes. "Well, I'll begin with the 1st of January. I have a farm of seventy-five acres, which fortunately belongs to me. Otherwise I should be obliged to pay from \$300 to \$500 rent per year, which would swamp all the profit I get from it. Now for farm work in January. That is about the latest time of the year for the farmers. I keep ten cows and sell milk in the city, and so I am obliged to get up about 5 o'clock in the morning to milk my cows and get the milk to the station in time for the train at 8 o'clock. I have a hired man, of course. My hired man is a boy about 16 years old, and if you ever had to wake him up in the morning you'd think he'd just taken chloroform. I get so mad at that boy sometimes almost lose my temper. He sleeps so hard that he might be kidnapped and given a Russian bath without waking up. When you once get him waked up he's all right, though, for the day. Then we go out to the barn and start a fire in a boiler to warm the feed for the cows, and while that is warming we clean out the stalls. Did you ever take hold of a pitchfork on a cold winter's morning? Well, the handle of a pitchfork is the coldest thing there is. It's colder even than the village trustee you voted for on the morning after his election. If the thermometer is 10 degrees below zero in the morning the handle of the pitchfork will be 15 degrees below, and it's a peculiar species of penetrating cold that goes right through the thickest mittens. After you've had hold of that pitchfork about six minutes you'll begin to wish that your parents had spiced you on different sides of the globe and never met each other."

"Well, when you get the cows milked you go and clean off the horse you are going to drive to the station with the milk, or rather you let your hired boy do that and you go in and get your breakfast—salt pork, fried potatoes, and coffee, all very weak but the pork. When you get back from the station it will be about 9 o'clock, and [four hours' work done. While you have been gone the hired man has fed the horses, the pigs, and the chickens—if he has done his duty. Now comes the business of watering them, cows and all. You will find in the country that a beneficent Providence has situated all barns about 100 feet from the pump. It is a special dispensation so that you shall not become effete for want of exercise. You take two big pails to the pump, fill them, and stagger back to the barn, and the water splashes over from the pails into your boots as you walk, and which is very cooling when the thermometer is below zero. And you wouldn't believe how much the beasts will drink when you bring it to 'em. If you turn them out to a trough they will take about two swallows of water apiece. If you carry it to them in pails they will drink three pailsful apiece out of pure curiosity, just for the sake of seeing you carry it. After you get the animals all watered you and the hired man chop feed enough to last for the remainder of the day and the next morning. The chopper turns like a waterbury watch, and when you have 'chopped' for half an hour you will be willing to go through the machine yourself and come out in small pieces rather than turn it any longer. The man who invented these cutters ought to be treated that way, just as they utilized Mr. Guillotine upon his own invention in France."

"By the time the feed is chopped it is time to feed all the animals at noon, and then you go in to dinner. After dinner you exchange compliments with your wife, while the hired man chops the wood. (You will please observe that a soft thing a hired man has on a farm. If he only knew it he might get a great deal more pleasure out of existence by serving a term in a state prison.) If there is nothing particular to do after dinner throughout the winter, there is always a rescue. That is 'sprouting' potatoes. You set all the potatoes in a warm cellar to begin to sprout toward spring, and if the sprouts grow too long they entwine together and make the potatoes solid, besides becoming the genuine power of the vegetable world. There is one thing that is perfectly harmless, it is to set up a reversed peck measure in a potato bin and sprout potatoes. Four after hours by the light of a lantern while you exchange stories from the almshouse with your hired man."

"Thus you occupy yourself in winter. When gentle-spring, diphtherial mildness comes, you begin to get ready for the summer. Before the snow is off the ground you begin to cart your fertilizer out to the fields to take advantage of the sleighing to get it there. (You also take down your rail fences and put them up again because the snow will have shifted them all, and you must get that done before the plowing season begins. You begin to plow as soon as the frost gets out of the ground, and with this real commencement of the agricultural season your work begins. You have been resting all winter to prepare for it."

"All through the lovely, leafy month of June you spend your time hoeing the potatoes, corn, etc. The invention of the Colorado beetle has added another pleasing complication to the raising of potatoes, for you now have an opportunity to amuse yourself by sprinkling them with Paris green and water, which only makes them fat and enriches the struggle you buy the stuff of. Toward the latter part of June and the first of July you begin haying, and now you work about twenty-four hours a day. Between the first and second crop of hay there is just about time enough to hoe everything again, and after the second crop you begin harvesting. And oh, what joy unparelled it is to dig potatoes and bind ears and perform other similar operations upon grain and vegetables. That lasts until the cold weather, and then you have all the grain to thresh and all the corn to husk, and you come to market, as I have done to-day, once in a great while."

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## I WONDER HOW.

[Life.]

I wonder how they can have met,  
Those two, who, where the blue waves wet  
The shining sands, are passing by—  
She looking sweetly coy and shy!  
He pleased, though rather cool as yet!

An hour or more I see they let  
Slip quickly by. How can they get  
Such pleasure from the sea and sky?  
I wonder how!

They come, when now the sun is set,  
Humming some sweet old love ditty,  
She bears his cane perched upon high,  
He swings her hat as they pass nigh,  
Some day 'twill break, this witching net,  
I wonder how!

A PRINCE'S PLEASURES.

The Way in Which "Tummy" Wales Amuses Himself.

[London Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.]

I dare say you will remember a story which got out last year about a practical joke that was played at Cowes during the yachting week on a lady named Mrs. Cust, whose house at that time every year is a favorite resort of the prince of Wales and his followers. It seems that Mrs. Cust was told that the French cabinet minister, M. Waddington, was in Cowes, and the prince requested that he be invited to dinner by her to meet his royal highness. The invitation was, of course, given, and the dinner took place. After dinner the gentlemen came into the drawing-room, and there, in Mrs. Cust's presence, an altercation soon arose between M. Waddington and Lord Charles Bessborough. The rudest, most insulting epithets were applied to the French people in general, and M. Waddington, in particular, the war of words ending in M. Waddington being hustled out of the room into the garden, and thrown over the wall into the road.

Shortly after he presented himself again, covered with dust, when, at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Cust, who was almost in a faint, a peace was patched up. Another row soon began, ending as before. The prince throughout the proceedings was convulsed with laughter. Somehow the affair reached the ears of the French ambassador in London, and he wrote to Lord Granville about it. Then the truth had to come out. It was M. Waddington at all, but "Bull Run" Russell, who had dressed up to represent him, the whole thing being concocted by Lord Charles Bessborough for the amusement of the prince of Wales.

Such was last year's fun, and here is what happened this year. After dinner when, as before, all the guests were assembled in the drawing-room, an old woman, dressed in a French costume with very short skirts suddenly made her appearance, and, one of the company being requested to play some lively opera bouffe airs on the piano-forte, she proceeded to dance the can-can. At last she sat down amid a round of applause, and then a quadrille was formed, the old woman requesting the prince to be her partner. Although not exactly the proper thing, he couldn't refuse. After the quadrille she as suddenly disappeared, and people were







## By Telegraph

## Burning of an Orphan Asylum.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Catholic male orphan asylum at St. Marks and Albany avenues, Brooklyn, burned this afternoon and it is feared some of the children perished in the flames. The sisters in charge think all escaped, but cannot tell until the roster of the boys is called. The little fellows are now scattered about in care of residents of the neighborhood. Sister Mary Josephine, who was in the dormitory at the time the fire broke out, made heroic efforts to save the little ones. She remained in the room until almost driven out by the flames; then she ran to a window, where she stood upon the cornice until Foreman McGroarty of Engine 14 from the roof of the building swung his coat to her. The sister caught the coat, but when McGroarty tried to pull her from her perilous position she lost her grasp and fell to the ground. She struck upon her shoulder and head. She was conveyed to St. Catherine's hospital in an unconscious condition. Joseph Ryan, a boy, tried to descend by a ladder from the same floor, the third, and got within eight feet from the ground when the ladder parted. John McGrath, eight years old, jumped from the third story and was badly injured. Mother Dechantil and Sister Anthony were in the office when the fire was discovered. They at once gave the alarm and proceeded to get the youngsters out of the building. There were 735 orphans in the main building, which is also known as St. John's Home. They were told to leave the home and seek shelter in any neighboring house until called for. There was great excitement among the inmates. Hundreds of little fellows ran out into the falling snow, hatless and coatless. The flames spread with great rapidity and the buildings were almost completely destroyed. The asylum and grounds occupied an entire block.

There were about thirty sisters in the asylum and a number of them went out with the boys, but it was impossible to keep the little fellows together. They sought refuge in carriages, dwellings, saloons and stores near by. Rev. Father Bronson took nearly a hundred of them to his home and the asylum attached to a church of charity foundation close by, received another considerable number. Father Bronson, who was early at the scene and did excellent work in getting the inmates out, hopes no lives have been lost. Edward Hasselt, a city official, who reached the building soon after the fire occurred, says he never saw so much excitement. Children were running out of every entrance, both on St. Marks and Albany avenues. Many of them were thinly clad but were soon provided with clothing of one kind or another by neighbors. Had the fire department come sooner he thinks the building would not have been such a loss. John Watfield, a grocer, and George Irish placed a ladder against a second story window on Albany avenue and Irish handed down several boys, when the crowd called him to come down on account of the proximity of the flames, which were bursting out of the windows just beneath him. Patrick Cahill is confident he saw a woman back from a window into the fire; he also believes all the boys did not get out, though all expect that those in the boiler wing escaped without trouble. Engineer James A. Wilson said: "We had two engines of sixty horse power each. I was attending to the fires when one of the boys came rushing down saying the building was on fire. I found he was right and I banked my fires and filled the boilers with cold water so they could not explode. By this time the fire had reached the boiler room and I had barely time to escape. I do not know how the fire originated, only that it broke out in the drying room." One of the boys in the asylum said the fire was caused by another boy who went into the drying room with a candle and accidentally set some clothes on fire. The flames, the boy said, leaped up in a moment and all who were in the room ran out. Father Eugene P. Mahony, who was in charge of the building, thinks all the children escaped. He gives credit to the firemen for their work. Some of the firemen took great risks on the high ladders they had to climb; the flames swept about them and the timbers of the building seemed constantly about to give away. George Mathes, of track 3, had drawn large hose with him up a ladder on the Albany avenue side, after the interior had been burned out and the walls seemed about to fall. He thought he had his hose securely lashed to the ladder, but when the water came through it was jerked from its fastening and knocked Mathes to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He was seriously injured. Another fireman was badly burned and otherwise injured by being knocked from a ladder by a piece of falling cornice.

On the night of November 9, 1883, the former Catholic orphan asylum building burned during a driving snow storm and three of 248 children were burned to death. The asylum building destroyed today was valued at \$200,000; insured.

It is announced late tonight that Sister Mary Josephine, who fell from the third story window, was dead.

The Times, in its account of the burning of the Brooklyn Catholic orphan asylum, indicates that all the children were rescued unharmed except the two already mentioned. Sister Josephine is dead.

**The Brooklyn Holocaust.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Brooklyn Eagle extra states that the fire marshal reports twelve bodies found up to 9 o'clock this morning among the ruins of the burned St. John's Home for Children.

Workmen are still searching the debris. The utmost excitement prevails in the vicinity of the asylum. The bodies found are so charred and blackened that identification is almost impossible. It is believed that most of the children who perished were in the ill-fated Sister Josephine's ward. Men engaged in excavating the ruined laundry, found the remains of nine boys and two grown persons. The sisters are unwilling to be interviewed, but it is plain to be seen that their list of inmates does not come up to the full number. This is explained by the statement that the children may have been cared for in private homes and will turn up. The fact is that last night only one child was admitted to be missing, and this morning a dozen bodies were found. These facts tell their own ghastly story with a positiveness that is appalling.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The upper floor of the asylum was divided into dormitories by stud and lath partitions. The walls, flooring and wainscoting were of yellow pine and the space between the ceiling and floor was not filled in, so that the fire rapidly made its way along the upper floor. There were no dividing walls of brick at any point on this floor. At the time the fire began the larger boys in the institution were playing in the court yard, making slides on the newly fallen snow, or snow balling. About thirty-five children were in the infirmary on the second floor, under the care of Sister Anthony. Their little wan faces were peering at the windows, watching the larger boys play. On the floor above were twenty-five more children suffering from sore eyes, in charge of Sister Mary Josephine. In the laundry below were Mrs. Feeny, the landlady, the assistant landlady and Sister Clement. Mrs. Feeny noticed the smell of rags in the drying room and on opening its door a cloud of smoke poured out. The cry of fire was raised and the boys in the yard took it up and Sister Anthony, in charge of the sick, heard the alarming cry and soon saw black clouds of smoke issuing from the windows beneath. In the room, of which she had charge,

SEVEN HELPLESS LITTLE CRIPPLES were in bed; these she carried the strongest of the boys to take in their arms, and having made her charges form a line she marched them safely out of the burning building. The fear-stricken children ran about the rooms calling for help; some rushed down stairs in the blinding smoke.

A fireman lying prone on the roof on the main building, attempted to swing his overcoat to an imperiled sister. The first and second attempts were unsuccessful, the end of the coat falling short. He swung the coat the third time, and its edge just touched the building. The sister sprang and grasped it, and for a moment it seemed as if her life was saved and the crowd cheered lustily. For a moment she swung in the air between two buildings, then her grasp relaxed, and she fell to the ground, dying soon afterward.

A boy and woman were now seen on the roof, and three men placed a ladder against the wall, but it did not reach within five feet of the roof. One of the men mounted the ladder, and the little fellow leaped into his arms and was saved. The woman looked to the bottom of the ladder and then to the flames, gradually approaching. A bystander yelled to her to keep her courage up, she looked into the burning building as if

FASCINATED BY THE FIRE and commenced edging away from the ladder. Suddenly the flames shot up beneath her feet and with a cry of agony she fell backward into the blazing mass. With a crash the roof fell and soon the entire building was a mass of flames.

John Ryan, a little fellow 7 years of age, attempted to escape by climbing down a water pipe, when the pipe gave way and he was borne to the hospital with his skull fractured.

Late this evening a list had been made up and 123 were unaccounted for, and while it may turn out that not one of these is among the ruins, the fact remains. The burnt timbers, iron and fallen bricks have not yet been removed and may entomb many more corpses than have been recovered. The trustees of the home have hired a force of men to continue the search until it is settled beyond question that no more bodies are in the wreck of the body of the building.

Edde McGrath, one of the kitchen boys 12 years of age, was going in to wash up when the fire broke out; he ran in and was saved. Speaking to a reporter McGrath said there were seven boys in the infirmary on the third floor afflicted with sore eyes and about twenty-three with malaria fever. He said seven were unable to leave their beds and suggested that probably they were the first victims.

Children were received at the home on various conditions. Most of them were orphans and some half orphans and in addition to these a few were committed by police magistrates where the parents were either incapable or unwilling to provide for them.

The remains of the woman found in the ruins were those of Mary McGarrin, a widow of Pearl street, Brooklyn. She was visiting her son, the county charity commissioners offer the trustees several vacant buildings for the children.

## A Farmer Murdered.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—At 8 o'clock last evening a farmer named Harrington, living two miles from Geneva, was called to the door by a knock and on opening it was confronted by a masked man, who sighted a long barrel revolver and demanded, "I want your money." Harrington took a small sum from his pockets and handed it to the robber who took it and cried, "that's not all; I want the balance." That moment the handkerchief fell from his eyes and Mrs. Harrington standing near, exclaimed: "Oh, I know him! 'You do, do you?' shouted the ruffian. 'Take that then' and he fired the bullet going through her shoulder. She ran out of the house and to a neighbor's for help, returning with friends. Evidence of a desperate struggle were found in the house and Harrington lay dead on the floor with a bullet hole in his forehead. Mrs. Harrington recognized the murderer as a fellow named Tack, who lived two miles from the farm. Citizens are scouring the country for him.

## The Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Following the heavy rains of yesterday, today was intensely cold and the attendance at the World's Exposition was even less than during Wednesday's deluge. Within the buildings work, however, actively progressed and new exhibits were rapidly put in shape. The Mexican and Jerusalem exhibits in the hall were released and moved to the grounds. Horticultural hall has a very fine display of fruits, ferns, trees, shrubs, bushes and the like and assurance is given that in a few days they will be much more beautiful and plentiful. The Catholic archbishop of New Orleans heartily approves of keeping open the exposition on Sundays for the benefit of the day workmen and clerks.

## A Ghastly Mystery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—An anonymous correspondent wrote to the sanitary headquarters that there was a small grave-yard in the loft of the house No. 11 West street; that heaps of mouldering human skulls and bones had been there for years and no one knew anything about them. The matter was turned over to the police and a visit to the loft showed the place filled with skeletons and human bones. The bones were sent to the morgue, and the police are endeavoring to clear the mystery surrounding them.

## Buckskin Joe Arrested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A Fort Keogh, M. T., special says the superintendent of the Yellow

stone national park recently notified various squatters and settlers within the confines of the park to move and, they failing to do so, last Tuesday, aided by a squad of police and assistants burned several ranches near the border line of Gallatin county and ejected the intruders. One, a mountaineer, known as Buckskin Joe, for showing fight and resistance was arrested and sent to Wyoming for trial.

## The Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Another intensely cold day and only a fair attendance at the exposition. Today a hundred car loads of freight were received, forty-six of which unloaded at the main building and most of the remainder at the government building, mainly for Iowa, Michigan and Dakota. This almost completes the government exhibits from these states. The past week an average of seventy cars of freight per day was handled.

## Dakota Farmers Meeting.

HURON, Dec. 19.—The meeting called for the organization of a territorial farmers' alliance is now in session in this city. N. E. Reed of Huron, was chosen chairman and W. F. Eastman of Westington, secretary. The attendance is good. Reports from various alliances are being listened to with interest. The sentiment is entirely in favor of a territorial alliance but no organization has yet been perfected.

## A Child Cremated.

MITCHILL, D. T., Dec. 19.—This morning the residence of F. G. Lucas was burned to the ground and a little 3-year-old boy burned to death. Mrs. Lucas was out milking, and had left the child in the cradle and locked the door. Mr. Lucas was at his claim in Sanborn county. The house was in a blaze when discovered. It was a small frame structure and was burned to the ground in a few minutes.

## Fire and Cold Weather.

DULUTH, Dec. 18.—A fire this morning burned the boardinghouse of James Stoddard, and a stone building and house owned by Mrs. Muriel Matheson. Loss on the former \$2,800, insurance \$1,200; on the latter \$3,000, insurance \$2,000. The thermometer was down to 32½ below zero last night and indications are that it will be fully as cold, if not colder, tomorrow.

## Cold Weather in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—Snow was falling throughout the day. The thermometer dropped thirty degrees since last night at 9 p. m., when it marked twenty above zero.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 18.—The snow storm today extends as far south as Weldon, North Carolina. Very cold tonight.

## He Wouldn't Send Troops.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 18.—Sheriff Boden of Athens county today made a request to Governor Hoadly to send two companies of troops to Hocking Valley. The governor declined to honor the requisition, saying he thought the local authorities could meet the emergency.

## Kosuth Still Lives.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Turin says there is no foundation for the rumor that Louis Kosuth is dead. The venerable patriot is in excellent health.

## The Weather.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The thermometer at midnight marked zero with the mercury falling fast.

## AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Extreme cold weather is reported tonight from all parts in New England. At Mount Washington the weather is the most severe since 1876.

## IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Dec. 19.—The snow storm is abating since last night and thawing today. The Oregon & California Railroad is now running, though a few hours late. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation line is still blocked between The Dalles and this city, but expects to be clear to-morrow afternoon. All roads east of The Dalles are clear. Only one wire between here and the east.

## Suicide of a Crank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—News, Nashville, Ind., special: Last night Dunk Groves, a prosperous farmer near Palomoth, Rush county, committed suicide by hanging, in his barn. Ever since the suicide Groves has imagined that the country will go to ruin under Cleveland and he would lose all his property.

## Brought Back.

HURON, Dec. 19.—Register Armstrong of the land office returned today with his brother, whom he found in Sioux City. His shortage is said to be \$400, which his brother will make good.

## Fuel For the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 19.—Valuable anthracite coal fields have been discovered on the line of the Canadian Pacific in the Crowfoot Indian reservation.

## St. Paul Notes.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—The extreme cold weather of the past four days has given place to a higher temperature and a light snow, the thermometer now marking twelve points above. Northwestern reports show a greater or less fall of snow during the past two days, and all roads are partially blocked and trains delayed.

E. O. Winston & Co., lumber dealers, who placed their affairs in the hands of trustees Nov. 21st, have been forced by the action of one of their creditors to make an assignment. Assets about \$125,000; liabilities \$87,000.

## The directors of the St. Paul and Duluth road

have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock. The books closed today and reopen January 19th.

## A Terrible Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Chattanooga, says: A terrible bloody riot occurred last night at Chatata, a village forty miles from Chattanooga, at a school entertainment. A crowd of drunken roughs attempted to break it up. In the efforts to eject the intruders, a pitched battle ensued, during which three men were shot, one named Wall four times. No less than ten were stabbed, and a great number badly beaten. Great excitement prevails. Further trouble is feared.

## A Gas Explosion.

RITTING, Pa., Dec. 20.—An explosion of natural gas occurred at the Worthington lamp black factory in this county tonight, shattering the building and severely injuring eleven men, four of them it is thought fatally. The force

of the explosion was so great that portions of the building were carried a distance of several hundred feet. It is impossible to get the names of the injured or further particulars tonight.

## Another County Row.

TRAVERSE, Dak., via Browns Valley, Minn., Dec. 20.—This morning at 7 o'clock an armed mob of a hundred men, mostly from Wilmot, a small town in the southern part of the county, attacked the court house at this place, the county seat of Roberts county, broke in every door and removed the county safe. Before attacking the court house a strong guard armed with Winchester rifles was stationed at the end of every street and no one permitted to enter or leave the town. An immense amount of property has been destroyed. Not satisfied with the large safe, the mob attacked and carried off all private property they could find. But few of the Traverse people were stirring when the mob arrived. Sheriff Cummings attempted to resist the mob, but was immediately covered with a dozen Winchester. Travese men, not wishing to see bloodshed, made no resistance. The mob remained about an hour and then went away with the county safe and all the private property they could find. The inside of the court house is a perfect wreck. The United States mail carrier was stopped and the mail overhauled. The department has been notified. The safe contained no valuable records or papers. The mob destroyed a large number of papers, among which were several hundred chattel mortgages, which will be a great loss to the mortgagees. All other county records are safe, the county clerk having removed them from the court house. A notice was posted on the court house door this morning to the effect that the records were safe, and that business would be transacted as usual. The above statement is true and correct as nearly as can be ascertained.

## LAKE DISPATCH.

The sheriff has tried to serve the papers but has been restrained by the mob. A runner from Wilmot, just arrived here, says: Wilmot is enraged at finding the safe empty, and that a mob is marching on Traverse. Travese is arming as fast as possible. The mob threatens to burn the town and hang all county officers, and have the records, if they have to kill half the town. The records have been removed to parts unknown and Travese men will defend the town to the last. Governor Pierce has been telegraphed for troops and nothing but their arrival some time tonight will save bloodshed.

Men from all parts of the county are coming to the county seat to protect the records and a battle may be fought before morning. The officers are calm and cool and will make the best defense possible. In a few hours arrangements will be made whereby the town will be well protected, and it is hoped that the report are only rumors. Excitement runs high. The facts in the case are as follows: At the late election Wilmot had a majority of the vote cast for the county seat, but on account of ballot-box stuffing and intimidation the canvassing board rejected two towns thus giving Traverse a majority. A mandamus was served on the board, but after being argued before Judge Smith was quashed. A second writ was served on the board in which Traverse won. Wilmot then attempted by force to take possession with the above result. A blizzard is blowing now that may retard operations until morning. No reply has yet been received from Governor Pierce.

## The Asylum Disaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A gang of fifteen laborers have been working today on the ice covered ruins of the burned orphan asylum in Brooklyn, searching for bodies. Temporary provision has been made in the various Catholic institutions for care and shelter of children. A coroner's jury was impaneled today but the inquest was adjourned. The funeral of the victims will take place tomorrow.

About noon today, when the workmen had almost concluded there were no more bodies buried beneath the debris, they came upon a group of six more all of which were burned to a crisp. This makes sixteen bodies recovered.

Like the Brooklyn theater fire the Brooklyn Catholic orphan asylum grows in horror with the hour. Up to 1:30 p. m., today, seven more bodies of the missing children have been dug from the ruins, also the body of a man. Contractor McDonald with a force of twelve men commenced at 6 o'clock and the picks and crowbars made no noticeable effect on the piled up mass of warped iron, charred lumber and frozen mud that lay on the floor. At 9 a. m. the workmen who had cleared off the top of the debris notified the superintendent of a thigh bone protruding from behind a pile of iron. It was gently removed from the mass that surrounded it and the vertebrae of a full grown adult followed with the less fleshy parts of the body burned to the bones, and the intestines and spine charred. The left arm was deep in the frozen mass and investigation showed it still retained its form. It grasped what had been the neck of a child. The latter body, from being swollen and so well clad, was burned to a cinder, the little trunk dropped from its resting place and rolled until a boarder stopped its progress. These two remnants of humanity were doubtless all that remained of a devoted father who perished in a rain effort to save the life of a sick and may be crippled and therefore helpless son.

## Cold in the East.

TELETON, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Delaware river is frozen, something unusual at this time of the year. On the Delaware and Baritan canal, many boats are frozen up. The ice boat will run the length of the canal tonight and tomorrow and release the boats. After the boats are through, the water will be let out of the canal.

## In Favor of Broadhead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the contested election case of McLean vs. Broadhead (Maine) the sub-committee by a party vote decided to report to the full committee in favor of Broadhead.

## In the City of Refuge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—News has been received at Riverhead, L. I., that Deacon Terry and the wife of Rev. Mr. Downs, who eloped from Riverhead, are in Chicago.

## Death of a Colored Bishop.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—Bishop William F. Dickerson, colored, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died of heart disease this morning, aged 40.

## The Coldest in Five Years.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.—The snowstorm of yesterday was followed by bitter cold. The thermom-

eter reached 13 below zero, the coldest December weather since 1879.

## A Cold Wave.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Reports from various points in New England indicate an average temperature of 18 below zero at 7 a. m.

## The Weather.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A snow storm set in here about 10 o'clock tonight and continues at 2 with no present prospect of abatement.

## Congressional.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Among the memorials presented was one by Senator Hoar from the Woman's Suffrage association of Pennsylvania, protesting against the admission of Dakota on a constitutional majority by men alone and denying suffrage rights to women. Senator Hoar in presenting the bill said, while he favored women suffrage he thought it unwise in the present temper of congress for advocates of that cause to oppose the admission of a new state on the grounds set forth, because when the territories of Wyoming and Washington shall call for admission the exercise of suffrage by women in those territories may be advanced as arguments against their admission.

Senator Sherman called up and the Senate passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of General Lafayette.

Among the bills introduced were two by Senator Van Wyck; one to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, the other to grant pensions to invalid and dependent soldiers who served three months during the war of the rebellion; referred.

On motion of Senator Morrill, the senate went into executive session, and the doors being closed, Senator Kiddleberger continued his speech in opposition to the confirmation of McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury.

At 2:50 o'clock the doors were reopened and legislative business resumed. The inter state commerce bill as reported by Senator Callom from the committee on railroads, was taken up. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to supervise matters pertaining to the regulation of commerce among states. Senator Callom addressed the senate on the bill and the senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the journal the house resumed the consideration of the inter state commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday adopted Mr. Goff's amendment, providing that in the transportation of passengers, railroad companies shall make no discrimination on account of color. The motion to reconsider was tabled, yeas, 140, nays, 108. Mr. Barksdale offered an amendment providing that furnishing separate accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination. The amendment was agreed to, yeas, 121, nays, 124. The further consideration of the bill was postponed a few moments in order to allow the house to non concur in senate amendments to the bill making temporary provision for the naval service. Mr. Randall, Mr. Holman and Mr. Long were appointed conferees.

The remainder of the session was consumed in debate on a point of order involving questions for which the house had neither rules or precedents, and the speaker let members decide by vote, after which several amendments were offered to Mr. Reagan's inter state commerce bill and all were voted down, when the house adjourned.

## The Roberts County War.

TRAVERSE, Dak., Dec. 23.—The situation remains unchanged since last evening. An old time blizzard has been blowing since yesterday and it is extremely cold; the thermometer being twenty degrees below zero at 12 o'clock and noon. Travese has scoured the country for arms and sufficient have been got together. Men from all parts of the county are constantly arriving despite the cold weather and officials feel relieved. Headquarters are at the court house, where the register of deeds has removed the records, and it is thought sufficient force is on hand to safely keep them. A spy sent out this morning has just arrived from Wilmot: Men are still trying to open the safe but have not yet succeeded. The mob is

## KEPT UNDER ARMS.

until the safe is opened and the contents known. If the records are not found the mob will immediately move upon Travese. No one is permitted to leave the town without examination. The sheriff having gotten a sufficient force to secure the safety of Travese will tomorrow, with a posse of men, attempt to make some arrests. If resisted he will take his whole force and serve the warrant regardless of consequences, as his forces are sufficient to enable him to take the offensive. Although a much smaller number than the mob, yet his men are much more reliable, being mostly Americans and the leading citizens of the county. If the two forces meet a regular battle will be fought. The conflict must take place in a day or two, and if the sheriff's posse should be resisted tomorrow and any of them injured it would make it

## WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Every man in Travese is a deputy sheriff. Their motto is, "Peaceful if possible, forcible if necessary." A telegram has been received from the United States marshal to the effect that the deputy marshal was on his way with warrants for the arrest of all those engaged in overhauling the mail. The governor will furnish all assistance to have the mob punished to the full extent.

## A Sensation Spoiled.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Dec. 22.—Several days ago a sensational report was published in a La Crosse evening paper to the effect that Nellie Horan had for a fancied wrong, threatened to "get even" with her entire family and her father, mother and two sisters have since died. The death of the last sister occurred but a few weeks since, and the mysterious circumstances of the death led to a coroner's inquest, which led to the arrest of Nellie for poisoning her sister. Few people here believe her guilty, and when the La Crosse paper's statement was received, they were amazed. It turns out, however, that the sensational interview was with one Dan Strickland, a half witted and hard character, who as a former inmate of the Waukesha reform school gave the officers of that institution more trouble than any other boy in their charge. He has always been famed for his infamous fabrications and no importance what-

ever is attached to his statements on the Horan case by those who know him.

## A Pointer for Postmasters.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 22.—Postmaster Linsaway, of the Minneapolis postoffice, has been receiving letters from postmasters of Kansas City, St. Louis and other points in that region regarding one F. S. Barlow, who by representing himself as an employee of the Minneapolis postoffice has been obtaining loans of money. Barlow is also known by the alias of A. B. Stason, and was formerly employed in the postoffice here, but discharged on account of drunkenness and neglecting his duties, and all employees of post-offices throughout the country are warned against him.

## A Military Detective in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Sergeant Otto Hollenorth, of the signal service, recently sent west by the secretary of war in search of Howgate, has returned and been relieved from duty. It is alleged that Hollenorth obtained the information which induced the secretary of war to send him as a detective by sifting Lieut. Greely's private papers. He is to be court martialed.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

## Dakota's Congressman Among Those Hurt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The facts in regard to the accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway near Bremen, Ind., were made known here tonight. The train was the fast express from Washington City, due here about half past nine o'clock in the morning. It was running at the rate of forty miles per hour when it struck a broken rail or some similar imperfection in the track; the engine and forward part of the train passed safely, but the dining car and two sleeping coaches were derailed and overturned. The dining car took fire and was burned up, but the sleeping coaches were saved from destruction. There were six persons in the sleeping coaches, some of them in public life, and it appears almost miraculous that none of them were killed or fatally hurt. Congressman Shively of South Bend, Ind., suffered painfully, but not dangerously, of the legs; the Iowa legislator, Hon. Hiram Y. Smith of Des Moines, suffered laceration of the feet and legs and Hon. O. S. Gifford of Canton, Dak., was hurt about the shoulders. All the others were more or less shaken up. The occupants of the dining car suffered most seriously. Edward McCabe and James Pratz cooks, and Edward Gray and B. McNaughton, waiters, were seriously wounded, scalded and burned, and will probably die. Steward Dody was only slightly hurt. The wounded were brought to this city this evening.

## Coal Miners Strike.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—The coal miners all along the Monongahela river, as anticipated, went out on strike this morning for an advance of one half a cent per bushel. Nearly 4,000 men have quit work. Operators assert that rather than concede the advance they will close down their pits indefinitely.

## Murdered His Brother.

WABSAU, Wis., Dec. 22.—After an unsuccessful attempt to take the life of his wife this afternoon, Francis Deliluz went to the house of his brother, who was confined to his bed by illness, and deliberately chopped the helpless man into pieces, nearly severing the head from the body. The murderer is evidently insane on religious matters, as when standing over the body of his victim he exclaimed: "Christ is come, his blood flows freely for all." He was arrested and is now lodged in jail.

## Sentences of Anarchists.

LEIPZIG, Dec. 22.—Sentence was pronounced today in the case of the anarchists tried last week for an attempt to assassinate Emperor William at Neiderwolf. Reinsdorf, Rupisch and Knecker were sentenced to death and Holtschum and Bachmann were condemned to ten years' penal servitude. Soebngen, Reinbach and Toellne were acquitted.

## Everts a Candidate.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—The Evening Journal prints a letter from William L. Everts to Senator James Arrell saying, that in response to many inquiries and requests made from all parts of the state, he takes the liberty of making public his readiness and desire to be considered among the candidates for election to the United States senate.

## Death From Coal Gas.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Egbert Earl and his infant daughter were suffocated by coal gas from a stove last night. A boy, sleeping with his father, and the mother with whom the babe was sleeping, are alive, but in a critical condition.

## Shot to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—William Fletas, incarcerated in Madison jail for robbery, having threatened the lives of all who aided in his arrest, a party of fifteen men took possession of the jail and shot the prisoner to death.

## Large Land Sale.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 22.—The Northern Pacific sold last week twenty-seven sections of land along the Jamestown Northern branch. A New York party buying one tract, near Carrington, for \$80,000.



## The Bismarck Tribune.

## Capital City Chips.

Famose & Brown have just received a car load of window glass, all sizes, and are now prepared to do all manner of glazing.

The Northern Pacific is now running an accommodation train from Helena to make close connection at Garri on with the Butte train.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tuttle and Mrs. John Stoyell and daughter Minnie, will spend the winter in the south visiting the New Orleans exposition.

Army and Navy Register: Colonel Charles C. Gilbert, Seventeenth Infantry, and Mrs. Gilbert are in Des Moines, Ia., where they will remain for the winter. Colonel Gilbert has a six month's leave of absence.

The proprietor of a Fargo variety show has been threatened for the larceny of a pair of socks. He was tried before a justice and the fine and costs amounted to \$31. He has taken it to a higher court.

The wedding of Mr. John B. Watson and Miss Lizzie Wells at Jamestown, Wednesday the 17th inst, is chronicled by the press as the leading social event of the season at Jamestown. Miss Wells is a sister of the well known E. P. Wells, and has friends in Bismarck who wish her joy.

A good band now furnishes music every evening at the rink, and roller skating is indulged in from 7 to 10, after which there is dancing for one hour. This is a very considerable amusement into an evening, but the proprietors of the rink are bound to please somehow.

St. Paul Globe: A variety troupe, formed at Fargo, started to the Pacific coast last week, but were stranded at Bismarck, owing to the fact that the people there were shocked at the insufficiency of the costumes of the lady performers. Even the local editor of the TRIBUNE faints at the performance. No, not shocked; simply disgusted.

Pioneer Press, 17th: "The cold weather of yesterday had a great effect upon travel. All incoming and outgoing trains were very light. The incoming trains were all more or less delayed. The Manitoba morning train was three hours behind time, the Minneapolis & St. Louis two hours, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul one and a half hours."

## Personal.

H. B. Porter went east last evening.

Fred E. Stauff of Wahpeton is at the Sheridan.

John J. Orvis of Minneapolis is in the city yesterday.

J. M. Martelle of Mandan visited the capital yesterday.

Wm. Wells, of the Pioneer Press, returned to Stillwater last evening.

L. P. Harper, the light and airy drug man of St. Paul, was among yesterday's arrivals.

Stenographer E. A. Magione leaves for Virginia in a few days to visit friends and relatives.

Bishop Walker of the Episcopal church of Dakota has gone to Chicago to spend the holiday season with his brother. He preached in St. Paul last Sunday.

Monday night Fred A. Roberts was present at a party with a fine fat son, whom the neighbors all say is the image of his pa. Mother and son gazing along nicely.

Mrs. J. W. Wix has proved up on her valuable claim north-west of the city and now rejoices in owning what many days distant will be Wix's addition to Bismarck.

The Merchant's hotel starts out under the new management with a long list of names on the register, and Landlord Walters rejoices in the prospects for his business.

W. B. Hyatt left last evening for Fargo, to accept a position as traveling express agent for the Wells Fargo Express company, on the Fargo & Southern railroad, from Fargo to La-Moore.

It is learned that the Northern Pacific Express agent C. F. Baedon has sent in his resignation as agent of the Bismarck office and has accepted a position at Miles City, with the Wells Fargo Express company.

## Christmas Greeting.

C. R. Williams, proprietor of "William's Place," sends Christmas greeting to all of his patrons and friends and invites all to call at the Place on Third street whenever they desire to rest in a neat, cozy room or spend a few happy moments in a social converse. The Place is a model of comfort and convenience, and never will tongue or pen tire of speaking of its beauties and attractions. It is like stepping into a palace dining car on a magnificent scale, its paintings and wood carvings and costly trimmings giving it the appearance of a palace of modern design. There are many features about "William's Place" which have not been mentioned, among the most noticeable being the handsome box, which is crowned with a horseshoe encircling the letter "W." The private rooms are divided by movable partitions and can be regulated to suit the number of occupants, while the tables, chairs, furniture and fixtures are all the finest. Mr. Williams will be all a "Merry Christmas" and invites you to call and see him.

## Over the Road.

Deputy Sheriff Neal and Bigelow left for Sioux Falls last evening, taking with them the sent-down convicts who go to serve terms as follows: Wm. Davis, 2 years and 4 months; John Leach, 1 year and 4 months; John Dacey, 1 year and 6 months; Wm. Gilson, 1 year and 6 months.

Why is a poor lawyer who has left off practice, like a phenomenon in nature? In one we see causes without effects, in the other, effects without causes. The effects of St. Jacobs Oil are to cause a cure in all cases.

The great popularity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is its own best evidence of its worth. Whenever a sweet, white biscuit is wanted, or a light put pie, an elegant cake, or a delicious pudding, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder should be used, as its purity and uniformity is certain to produce such results. Buy it in tin cans securely labeled.

## Married.

Amund N. Langseth and Miss Della DePoe, of the city of Bismarck, were married at the Baptist parsonage, by Rev. J. R. Decker, Monday 22d, inst, at about 2 p. m. A few friends from the country were present to witness the ceremony and offer congratulations.

## Kill the Horses.

A special from Yates informs the TRIBUNE that glanders were discovered in the horses used on the stage line between Yates and Bismarck. The veterinary surgeon at the post made an examination, and reporting the facts to the commanding officer, orders that the animals be killed were given. The glanders are of the most violent and contagious type, and the authorities at Yates express the hope that the

civil authorities will take proper steps to prevent the disease from spreading.

Surely this matter ought to be watched with the utmost care, as the disease, which is pronounced incurable, will go from animals to persons, and might prove disastrous to many lives in a community.

## Another Train.

After December 29, Bismarck and Mandan will be accommodated with another daily train each way, arriving from the east at 7:30 a. m. and leaving for St. Paul at 9:30 a. m. This will give Bismarck four trains per day and will be a needed addition to the facilities for travel during the session of the legislature.

## And Again.

Now comes the news that McCauley & Reynolds, the well known proprietors of the Fargo C. Bismarck, will reopen the opera house in this city on January 5. Mr. McCauley is in the city and informs the TRIBUNE that the contract is closed, and the footlights will begin to radiate on the evening of January 5. Messrs. McCauley & Reynolds are gentlemen of long experience in the variety business and will give a good show.

## Home With His Bride.

Attorney Wm. T. Perkins returned from Denison, Ia., yesterday, bringing with him his bride, formerly Miss J. Kate Lant of Denison. The bride is a graduate of the Homeopathic school of medicine of Ann Arbor and was one of the most estimable young ladies of the Hawkeye state. Mr. Perkins is a young and rising attorney, and is to be congratulated upon his display of wisdom in selecting one to share his sorrows and joys in the scramble up life's rugged hill. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are comfortably located at Mrs. Falconer's, where many words and hands of welcome have already been extended.

## Dedicate the Capitol.

It is time that proper action be taken in the matter of opening the capitol in an appropriate manner with dedicatory ceremonies, and already prominent citizens of the city have moved in the matter. It is the wish of those who have discussed the matter that after the assembling and organization of the legislature all members and territorial officers, as well as prominent citizens and organizations throughout the territory join in a grand banquet and ball and have a public gathering and ceremonies in keeping with the grandeur and magnitude of the building. Progress in the movement will be noted by the TRIBUNE.

## New Year's Call.

There is no more commendable or enjoyable social practice than that of New Year's calls, and now that inquiries are coming to the TRIBUNE from the young gentlemen of the city, it may be appropriate to begin the agitation of the question. There are many young gentlemen who have come to the city within the past few months and have not become acquainted with or been initiated in the capital city social kingdom. Gentlemen who were re-idents of the city a year ago will remember that the wives and daughters of Bismarck started them out on the New Year with a day of joy and happiness unbounded. The question might be agitated by the ladies, and as many of the gentlemen are anticipating the pleasure of calls, a proper consideration of the matter will prove productive of a bright and happy New Year. Ladies, will you receive?

## Officers Elected.

The following is a list of officers elected at the meeting of the Missouri Chapter No. 6, B. of E. Arch Masons, last evening: High Priest—O. S. Goff. Excellent King—Carl T. Peterson. Excellent Scribe—Charles R. Williams. Treasurer—James H. Marshall. Secretary—E. M. Fuller. Installation will take place on the first regular meeting in January.

## Capital Heat.

Steam was turned on at the capitol Sunday, and the heating apparatus works splendidly. Every room in the immense building can be heated with ease and regulation and the offices and legislative chambers are made comfortable and inviting. The territorial officers, including the governor, treasurer, auditor and attorney general, will remove to the building immediately, and Secretary Teller will arrive in about a week.

## The Governor Pardons.

Pardons were issued by Governor Pierce, Tuesday, for William Decker and William Smith, who have served five years of a life sentence, and for the past year have been confined in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. The crime with which they were charged and proven guilty was that of robbing one Christopher Johnson, of \$51. They were tried in Bismarck before Judge Barnes and under a law which is copied from the old California code the sentence was for life, because, no matter how small the sum stolen, more than one man participated in the robbery. The petition for their pardon was signed by Judge Barnes, before whom they were tried, John A. Stoyen who prosecuted the case, District Attorney Flannery, resigned; seven of the jurors, all of whom could be found; the sheriff, clerk of the district court, all the county commissioners, and other prominent citizens. Governor Pierce saw the prisoners while at Sioux Falls, and with so strong a petition supporting the facts that they had served a good long term for the offense of stealing \$51, and that Decker was contracting consumption, the governor felt it his duty to issue the pardons. It will be the merriest Christmas for Decker and Smith that they have enjoyed for some years.

## News From the War.

There was no report from the Roberts county troubles Tuesday, and now the question agitating the mind of anxious citizens of the country at large is, as to the manner of death and burial of the sheriff and other martyrs of Traverse, the demoralized county seat. At least report the women & children had been sent out of town to seek shelter beneath the frosty dome of December, to freeze to death or die, and the gallant husbands and lovers announced to the world by the lightning carriers that at midnight Monday, December 22, they would die at the hands of the roving mob, and their spirits would get themselves hence to that eternal crematory, whence their ashes never wait, and from the topics of which land the leaves never fall.

It seems from a late report that it will be impossible to make any arrests or quiet the mob without the assistance of the militia and if

matters do not shape themselves more in conformity and harmony with the spirit of peace, the "brave sojor boys" will be ordered out.

## Report on Glanders.

Dr. Trecey, veterinary surgeon of the Seventh cavalry at Fort Yates, has made the following report on the discovery of glanders among the horses on the stage route between Bismarck and Yates. The doctor urges upon the civil authorities the necessity of stringent measures for preventing the spreading of the disease. The following is a copy of the report, a copy of which has also been sent to Governor Pierce, with recommendations:

FORT YATES, DAK., Dec. 20, 1884.

Lieut. Brush, Regimental Quartermaster Seventeenth Infantry:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I am pleased to inform that I visited the stables of the Fort Yates and Bismarck stage company, and there found two several horses affected with acute glanders, as shown by the following symptoms, viz: Profuse nasal discharge, gangrenous lungs, fetid breath, glandular changes, a depraved constitutional condition generally, with a thermometer temperature of 103.3° and 103.4.5° respectively. These very animals convey the mail to the postoffice within the military limits daily. Attention is called to the dreadfully infectious and contagious nature of this disease, not only to the equine but to the human race. In the latter it assumes a virulent and fatal form, and in the former it frequently assumes a chronic form for indefinite periods, during which animals so affected, although performing their usual labor, are fertile sources of its propagation. I am credibly informed that not only are the animals on the stage route diseased but through them it has spread and is spreading through the adjoining counties with many fatalities. In view of the fact that the virus or contagion is disseminated by means of attendants, clothes, harness, mail bags, in fact anything that contacts the nasal or oral discharges of diseased animals, I respectfully request that the most stringent measures be necessary in order to insure the non-conveyance of animals or persons in the fort employment. An outbreak therein not only would necessitate the sacrifice of a large number of valuable animals but human life would be endangered.

Very respectfully,  
J. M. TRECEY,  
Member of the Royal college of veterinary surgeons, England, veterinarian Seventh U. S. cavalry.

## Williams' Place.

The encouragement which C. R. Williams has received since the opening of his palatial place on Third street and the compliments which have been heaped upon him by citizens and visitors are enough to make him happy for many months to come. Mr. Williams' business has increased at a very satisfactory rate since the opening, and he has the pleasure of knowing that the "Place" is the coziest and most inviting resort in the northwest.

## The Gilt-Edged Coal.

Mr. B. B. Walker, owner of the Walker mine, was in the city last evening and informed the TRIBUNE that the informant of a few days ago was mistaken. The business in the city is not in charge of J. O. Beck, but Mr. Dan Fowler is agent, and all orders should be left with him at Hunt & Foster's on Sixth street.

## Change in the Dining Room.

Chief Caterer Sullivan, who for over a year has ruled the destinies of the Sheridan house dining room, resigned that position yesterday, and is succeeded by Mr. Charles Morgan, formerly head waiter of the Merchant's hotel, St. Paul, and Headquarters of Fargo. Mr. Sullivan has made many friends during his career at the Sheridan, who will regret to learn of his departure. Mr. Morgan is a man of long experience in the dining room and will, undoubtedly, give perfect satisfaction.

## Fort Buford Teetotalers.

[Special Correspondence.] Union Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized at this post about October 1, 1884, with thirty charter members and now shows a membership of over 180—a pretty good showing for so short a time. The lodge is composed of some of the very best men of the troops, stationed here, as well as quite a number of civilians and ladies. We have received every encouragement from the officers of the garrison and especially General Whistler, commanding officer, Lieutenant Kenzie, adjutant of the Fifteenth infantry, to whom we owe much for kind and valuable assistance. The following are the officers of the lodge:

W. C. T.—Charles Crossing.  
W. Y. T.—Miss Herbert.  
W. S.—Cecil R. Leveritt.  
W. F. S.—Henry J. Quigley.  
W. T.—John Greene.  
W. G.—J. Doyle.  
P. W. C. T.—W. Boyer.  
W. M.—John Morgan.  
W. D. M.—Miss Henry.  
W. I. G.—Robert Kershaw.  
W. O. G.—George Lamb.  
R. S.—Mrs. Kanyan.  
L. S.—Miss Shad.  
W. A. S.—J. Morgan.  
Lodge Deputy—John Black.  
Our desire is to do good to our fellow man and extend a welcome to all. J. B. M.

## Gifts of the Court.

Tuesday those convicted of crime received their Christmas presents from the court in the shape of sentences. The morning hours were consumed in routine business. The jury in the case of M. T. O'Connor vs. John Gannon returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$50.

The case of the Bismarck Lumber company vs. J. E. Weber, H. R. Porter and John Bowen; an action for foreclosure of mechanic's lien was taken under advisement by the court.

In the case of the Territory vs. John Leach, found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon on the person of Capt. T. B. Mariner; a motion for a new trial was made and denied.

## THE SENTENCES.

Those convicted during the present term were called into court at two o'clock in the afternoon to receive their sentences, and the court talked to them as follows:

P. R. Smith, the sentence of the court is that you be confined at hard labor in the territorial prison at Sioux Falls in said territory for the term of one year and four months from 3 o'clock p. m. this day. As to Mr. Smith's crime, he was found guilty of assaulting Thor. Collins with a deadly weapon.

The other sentences were:

John Leach, assault with deadly weapon upon the person of Capt. T. B. Mariner, two years at hard labor.

Wm. Davis, assault with a deadly weapon on person of Wm. Costello, two years at hard labor.

Michael Caw, grand larceny, one year and six months.

Wm. Gilson, grand larceny, one year and six months.

John Maguire, petit larceny, sentenced to thirty days in Burleigh county jail.

The grand jury was discharged with a compliment from the court.

The case of Collins vs. Reynolds—action for collection of commission alleged to be due for sale of property—was taken up.

## Field's School House Entertainment.

A real jovial and thoroughly enjoyable Sabbath school entertainment was prepared and handsomely administered to a merry company of adults and children, about 40 in number, at Field's school house Wednesday. The occasion was presided over by Edwin S. Pierce, superintendent, and with Mrs. J. A. Field and Mrs. Marcellus presiding at the organ, and assisted by the voices of a company of ladies and gentlemen, some excellent old fashioned music was listened to with evident satisfaction. Mr. Williams, Sabbath school missionary, was present for a couple of hours, and then departed for Emmons county to attend another entertainment of similar character. A short address was made by Rev. J. R. Decker, after which the entire company were served with a liberal supply of such things as the better judgement, good taste and kind heartedness of the excellent ladies who managed the affair deemed essential to the success of the occasion. When the inner man had been thoroughly satisfied the children were pleasantly rewarded, to say nothing of the pleasant reminders to those of riper years, by the splendid array of presents which were given out. None seemed to enjoy the occasion more, or more welcome to the company, than Miss Hibbs, who had charge of the public school this year. The day was one long to be remembered by all present.

## District Court.

In the case of First National bank vs. M. Slatery et al., for the collection of money on two promissory notes, one for \$3,500 and the other \$2,500, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

The case of B. F. Glidden and wife vs. Mary Kane was next called. This is a suit in replevin and was appealed from justice court. As Glidden and wife are not in the city and did not appear, judgement was entered for the plaintiff.

G. P. Miller and J. F. Philbrick were examined in open court by a committee of three, consisting of John E. Carland, John Hollemback and M. T. O'Connor, for admission to the bar, and after passing a rigid examination were found not wanting and were admitted to practice in the courts of Dakota.

The first case to be called tomorrow morning is M. T. O'Connor vs. John Gannon, Michael T. bringing the action against Gannon for damages incurred by an assault at the hands of defendant. The assault occurred on the night of December 5th, 1883, and those who remember the affair have a distinct recollection of a very hard looking head on the plaintiff. Mr. O'Connor puts the damages at \$500, and the case will be pushed for all there is in it.

The first case in district court yesterday was that of Thomas H. Collins, Bismarck, vs. J. N. Reynolds, Herman, Minn., Gray & Gray for plaintiff and E. H. Register for defendant. The action is brought for the collection of \$75 commission on sale of goods alleged to have been made by plaintiff. The case was first tried before Judge Hare a year ago, and verdict given for plaintiff in the sum of \$75. It was again tried before Judge Francis the present term, and a verdict of \$7.50 for plaintiff returned. A new trial was granted on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, and Wednesday the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

F. D. Walker, indicted for embezzling school funds, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500.

In the case of the Territory vs. Patrick H. Smith, Mr. Carland, counsel for Smith, presented a petition in error to Judge Francis as associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota Territory, praying that a writ of error issue to the district court of Burleigh county commanding the clerk thereof to certify to the supreme court the records and proceedings in the action against Smith, that the supreme court might from inspection of said records and proceedings determine whether any error had been committed in the trial of Smith. Associate Justice Francis granted the writ, and after granting the writ, Mr. Carland made a motion that Smith be admitted to bail, pending the decision of the supreme court. The motion was granted and the bail fixed at five thousand dollars.

In the case of John Quinlan vs. M. P. Slatery, et al., brought for collection of money for wheat. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$758.46.

Adjourned.

## Captain Sanger Dead.

Captain Louis H. Sanger, of the 17th infantry, brevet major United States army, for many years stationed at Fort Lincoln, and well known to everybody in the Missouri slope, died at Dixon, Ill., Tuesday the 23d inst. Captain Sanger entered the army as private in company C, First battalion 17th infantry, Sept. 19, 1861. Was promoted to second lieutenant July 19, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant August 9th, 1862, and was made a captain July 21st, 1865. He was born in Maine and was appointed from the ranks. During the winter and spring of 1864 Captain Sanger was in command at Fort Lincoln, and although traits of character and military ideas, which were peculiarly his own, made him unpopular with a class, no one ever said aught against him as a soldier in the field. He was brave and dashing and has many admirers among those who know of his exploits with Indians in the past. Captain Sanger's death promotes Lieut. W. P. Rogers, of Fort Yates, who will remove to Fort Lincoln.

## Another War.

The gods of war are evidently paying Dakota a visit during the present season and they are furnishing the fun loving citizens with a large amount of amusement. Another war over county seat troubles has broken out in Roberts county, near the Minnesota line, and the officers are threatened with hanging.

Governor Pierce received the following telegram Saturday:

TRAVERS, Roberts Co., Dec. 20, 1884.  
G. A. PIERCE, Governor—An armed mob stole part of the county records and safe this morning. They threatened to hang every officer, including myself, and burn the court house, and every building in town if they do not get the balance I must have armed assistance or the citizens will be violently handled. The mob is expected back tonight and I must have help at once. Nothing but promptness will

save bloodshed. Have attempted to do my duty and was covered by more than a dozen rifles.

A. H. CUMMINGS, Sheriff.  
The governor replied to the sheriff, telling him to summon the citizens in a posse, and if any one refused to serve, to report his name to the judge of that judicial district. It would be impossible to get assistance to him in less than two days, and the governor wants a more complete report of the case before he acts. Should it be deemed necessary to order out the militia to suppress the riot, the duties and honors will again fall upon the Fargo companies, as they are nearest the scene.

## The Roberts County Trouble.

Governor Pierce is still being called upon to send help to the people of Traverse, Roberts county. Sheriff Cummings in reply to the governor's telegram, telling him to summon citizens in a posse for self protection, said that the citizens of Traverse have no arms or ammunition, while the people of Wilmot are armed with Winchesters. The governor replied as follows:

A. H. CUMMINGS, Traverse, Dak.—I do not think the emergency such as to justify a call upon the militia. The civil authorities must first show that they have tried faithfully and failed to quell disturbances. I have no evidence that you cannot enforce order if you call the citizens to your aid. It ought to be as easy for you to obtain arms to enforce the law as it is for a neighboring town to secure arms to defy it. Sue out warrants for the arrest of those accused by you and if you cannot make arrests I will send aid. But first show that you have done your duty faithfully and bravely.

GILBERT A. PIERCE.  
In a communication to the governor, Adjutant General Free of the territorial militia expressed a willingness to go to the scene of the troubles and report the condition of affairs. The governor replied, telling him to go. Gen. Free who lives at Sioux Falls, will reach Traverse today. If he reports that the state of affairs requires military interference, the militia will be sent. Fargo troops being the nearest, will in all probabilities be the ones called upon to move.

No troops have yet been ordered into the warlike wilderness of Roberts county, and the prospect is that they will not be. The following telegram was received by Governor Pierce yesterday:

WILMOT, D. T., Dec. 24.  
To Governor Pierce, Bismarck, D. T.:  
Read Wilmot's story in the 24th April Pioneer Press of today. We do not intend to go to Traverse, and have done nothing unlawful. Send a man to learn the true state of affairs, or send to Deputy United States Marshal Johnson at Fargo. He has been here and knows the truth. There is positively no cause for alarm.  
CHAS. F. CUMMINGS, Sheriff.

The governor also received a telegram from a citizen of Roberts county, who says he will be in Bismarck today, and will explain all about the trouble. The telegram reads as follows, and his reference to Mr. Cummings' smacks of humor, especially when one reflects on the telegrams of bloody hue that have come over that name:

GRACEVILLE, MINN., Dec. 24.

To Governor Pierce:  
Am a citizen of Roberts county. Will be in Bismarck today at noon to see you, in regard to the trouble there. I desire, in the meantime, that you do nothing upon the representation of A. P. Cummings. He is not sheriff of Roberts county.  
V. G. FROST.

## A "Merry Christmas," Mrs. Ryan.

On Tuesday night, and just as people were listening for the first sounds of approaching Christmas bells, Mrs. Ryan, an aged widow lady, living south of the quartermaster's residence, was left homeless by the ravages of fire. Her humble home was demolished, together with all its contents, including what little cash she had managed to save. The news was circulated among the TRIBUNE force Wednesday, and every Tribuneite, from proprietor down to devil, emphatically announced that he had a mother, and that no matter what the fates decree he would do his share toward lifting the load of sorrow from Mrs. Ryan's heart, and wish her above all others a merry, merry Christmas. The following is the TRIBUNE's Christmas offering to Mrs. Ryan, with the names of those of the force who were in the office last evening:

M. H. Jewell, \$1 00 Geo. D. Hanscom 1 00  
J. M. Quinn, 1 00 A. N. Leslie 1 00  
Chas. F. Garrett 1 00 H. H. Palmer 1 00  
Andrew Miller 1 00 F. D. Johnson 1 00  
Wm. M. Garrett 1 00 D. D. Hammond 1 00  
W. F. Honk 1 00 E. H. Shyrock 1 00  
Jas. H. Cogswell 1 00 Fred A. Kasper 1 00  
Charles B. King 1 00 P. D. Hollis 1 00  
P. P. Orth 1 00 Luther P. Cole 1 00  
W. N. Jackson 1 00 Chas. H. Burts 1 00  
Thos. Lyons 1 00 Robt. Barclay 1 00  
Herman Onckhite 1 00

Total, \$23 00

The above sum is the present to Mrs. Ryan from the TRIBUNE boys, and citizens who feel disposed to contribute toward the restoration of the lost home will find the list at this office today.

## Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, N. H., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is now able to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at Frank Frisby's.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

## A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free bottles at Frank Frisby's drug store. Large size, \$1.00.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Frisby.

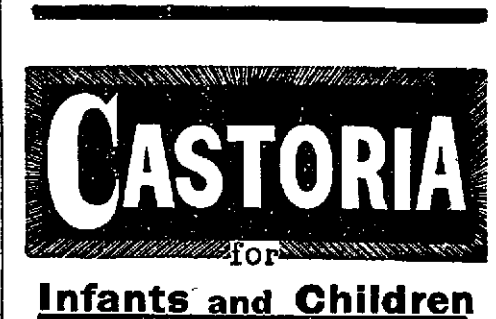
## Excitement.

"What causes the great rush at Frisby's drug store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup, the most popular remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

## Convincing.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article direct. Frisby, the druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup for each and every one afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption or any lung affection.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York 5-79d&w



What gives our Children rosy cheeks, What cures their fevers, makes them sleep? Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns, What cures their colic, kills their worms? Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation, Sour Stomach,